

GENERAL OFFICE BULLETIN

For July, 1924

CONTENTS:

Are We Gangsters and Gunmen?

What's It All About?

Constitutional Stagnancy Or Revolutionary Progress?

San Pedro Calls

A Plea For Co-operation from Industrial Worker

News of Interest to the Membership

Financial Statement of—

General Office

General Defense Committee

Small Industrial Unions

Solidarity

Industrial Pioneer

Bond Stamps Sold



Published by

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Are We Gangsters and Gunmen?

"Gangsters and gunmen rule Headquarters!"

"Thirty gangsters and gunmen beat up G. E. B.!"

"Five gangsters beat up Rowan!"

So read the telegrams and statements of the self-styled G. E. B., Rowan, Bowerman, Trotter, Anderson and Ryan. Always the vague "gangster and gunmen" cry. Why do they forget (?) to tell the members who the "gangsters and gunmen" are?

Why do they seek to create the impression that the men who ejected them from General Headquarters building (after they had refused to discontinue their disruptive actions and had been formally suspended as members of the organization), were no members of the I. W. W.?

Why do they distinctly state in their own "Special Statement" (Page 1, Paragraph 5): "The General Executive Board realizes that such are not the acts of I. W. W. members."

And in a signed statement they say again, "30 armed gunmen, most of whom were strangers, no doubt paid gangsters hired for that purpose, started sapping up on the G. E. B."

Why do they not mention the names of the men who put them out?

Why the secrecy?

No one wore a mask. Not one was a stranger. Every one was known to the disruptors. And yet not one name was ever mentioned. Why?

There was a reason why no names were mentioned by the disruptors. Their lies would have been exposed. They knew full well that it was much easier to create suspicion by being vague. Secrecy would lend color to their falsehoods, would make the members believe gunmen and gangsters had been hired from the slums. The disruptors knew that the men who put them out were well known to the rank and file of the organization as active members of from eight to fifteen years standing and that to mention them by names as gangsters and gunmen would be to have the accusation laughed at.

There were no gangsters and gunmen present when the disruptors were removed from General Headquarters. No guns were used. No blackjacks were used. No one was slugged. No one was injured. No one was beaten up. Anyone who states otherwise, lies!

Every man who helped to put the disruptors on the street was a member of the I. W. W. and known to Rowan, Ryan, Bowerman and Trotter. And nearly all of them are well known to the members of the I. W. W.

Whether we were justified in putting them out or not can be argued later. In this short statement we intend to nail the "gangster and gunmen" story.

In publishing our names and card numbers we are neither boastful nor arrogant. Had the disruptors been honest enough to give the members our names we would have said nothing. They preferred to use the "gangster and gunman" lie. This is our answer.

So that the members may know the names of all who put the disruptors on the street we sign our names and card numbers to this brief statement, and say without equivocation:

"WE PUT THEM OUT!"

"We ask you, the members of the I. W. W.: "Are we gangsters and gunmen?" Look us over, and count us.

Yours for the I. W. W.

Wm. Hanley, Card No. 194920, Sec'y I. U. 110; Arthur Linn, Card No. 407217, Chairman I. U. 110; J. M. Reilly, Card No. X-4988, Sec'y I. U. 230; Chas. Gibson, Card No. 273575, Chairman I. U. 230; Forrest Edwards, Card No. 8711; Frank Gallagher, Card No. 238964; Harry Drew, Card No. 244103; Sam Forbes, Card No. 196842; Mike Sapper, Card No. 195075; Herbert Mahler, Card No. 169793; Wm. Hood, Card No. 198890; Geo. D. Ellis, Card No. 269003; C. A. Kent, Card No. 415554; Jack Martin, Card No. X-36018; E. W. Latchem, Card No. 80490.

CONSTITUTIONAL STAGNANCY OR REVOLUTIONARY PROGRESS?

Of late there has been much discussion, pro and con, relating to the adjustment of finances in the I. W. W. and in the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union in particular, and it has reached the stage where the organization has become more a revolutionary than a revolutionary band of workers seeking to do away with capitalism and its evil effects. Some try to bring this about on the "coffee and—" basis, or in other words are trying to accomplish a "shoestring" revolution and expect to organize the workers of the world on a two dollar

initiation fee and fifty cent dues, while the others realize from experience that this has proven a failure and are trying to bring the organization out of its present state of stagnancy and put it on a sound financial basis, able to meet its obligations, with a little to spare to carry on organization work among the unorganized, by putting more speakers and organizers in the field who are capable of spreading the doctrine of Industrial Unionism and International Solidarity. This requires money,
(Continued on page 4.)

What's It All About?

(By RANK AND FILE COMMITTEE)

Judging from the surface appearance of the present controversy, many members may form the opinion that it is simply a personal quarrel. Such a conclusion would be far from the truth. While it is true that in this, as in any other organizational controversy, personalities play a leading role, yet to say that personalities are the cause of the trouble, is equal to saying that the controversy is not understood at all.

What is the cause of all these hard feelings? Do men usually get angry at each other over nothing, or, ordinarily, over any trifle? Have they disputed over questions of policy until they have become bitter enemies? If so, what is the character of the questions discussed? To understand all this one must go deeper than the superficial causes. That is what we mean to do.

To anyone who gives it more than passing thought, it is clear that if both sides are willing to come to blows to win the contest, it is because each side wishes to be in a position as officials to put certain policies in effect. That is a general view, but worthy of consideration. Of course, the membership in deciding who is right, naturally considers the personal record of the prominent parties on both sides, and thus arises the atmosphere of personalities. But in an organization which stands in the middle of the class struggle as the I. W. W. always has, these personalities must be secondary and the matter of policy take the foreground. The controversy must be settled—can only be settled—if the decision of the membership turns around the question of which side has the policy more in line with constructive, revolutionary industrial unionism. We mean to explain this question.

The old-timers in the I. W. W. know that the early life of the organization was filled with bitter fights, sometimes looking to be wholly matters of personalities. But the history of our organization shows that these squabbles always had a deeper and more revolutionary meaning. For instance, Sherman had a great many comparatively petty charges against him, but the reason why the rebel rank and file threw him out was because he represented a policy that led straight back to crooked craft unionism. In the years to come the present fight will be written up by labor historians, not around the question of whether the General Organizer had or did not have a vote on the G. E. B., but working class history will say which side represented the policy of revolutionary industrial unionism.

Just as this fight embodies the policies of industrial unionism in the class struggle, so it is true that it did not begin yesterday, nor start from the election or retirement of some official.

In the early years of the I. W. W., we were not much more than a propaganda group, and not a very big one at that. It was always a fear of the rebels in our organization in those days, that when some upheaval among the work class would attract a large membership into the I. W. W., it would be watered and lose its revolutionary punch. The rebels would be in a minority and unless they managed some way to hang together and keep up the revolutionary educational work, making the non-revolutionary new members absorb a revolutionary rather than non-revolutionary policy, they would be out-voted and the organization would be ruined in the long run, as far as its service to industrial emancipation was concerned. For we must have revolutionary EDUCATION in a big ORGANIZATION in order to have EMANCIPATION.

When we speak of this fear on the part of the rebels in the early I. W. W., we recognize and must admit as a fact that there have always been two factions, conservatives and progressives, in the organization. The one contends for purely job unionism. These fellow workers would not be bothered with the revolutionary character of the industrial union movement. If they could get a union that would function in their particular industry for wages and hours, then they would be willing to let the revolutionary class struggle on a broad scale go to the devil.

The lack of solidarity here is the fatal flaw, for if, in all industries this could work, and really advance the general standard of the whole working class—then there would be no revolutionary or other argument against it. But industrial union selfishness is just as fatal to working class interests as the craft selfishness and narrowness of the American Federation of Labor. Industrial union narrowness is likely the next mis-step from craft narrowness on the road to the struggle for revolution. We must avoid that mis-step, and not imagine that we are tremendously "constructive" because we are fighting for job organization.

The key to this controversy lies in the fact that the crisis which the rebels in the early I. W. W. feared has at last come upon us. Up to about the time of the war, the organization was, as we said before, a propaganda league directed and led by a pretty good revolutionary element, in fact the revolutionary ideal dominated the field and the purely job unionist did not control the I. W. W.

We used to be lucky if we had five thousand members in good standing. We got all swelled up when we got to fifteen thousand about 1915 or 1916. We were simply overwhelmed when the tremendous boom of war industries, coupled with a resentment against war that was attracted by our old anti-militarist agitation, brought tens of thousands of new members into our organization in 1916-1917. We found ourselves with over a hundred thousand members along the beginning of the war. But we were overwhelmed in more ways than one.

Many of our best rebels were imprisoned or deported. Many others were so tickled to see members pouring into the organization that they forgot the old worry about what would happen to their revolutionary policy and made hay while the sun shone. In more than one way this greatly benefited the organization. But other things had to be considered. Among them was the necessity for looking out for this strong economic organization we were building up. War persecution had to be taken into account. We had to defend our imprisoned fellow workers, and a whole defensive movement took place that led, as Fellow Worker George Williams has pointed out, to a lack of "spirit and aggression."

Side by side with this defensive tactic, and the denial of the part of force as the decisive factor in the class struggle, too much of a purely job unionism grew up. If our members will examine the history of our organization during recent years, they will see that both grew up at the same time.

This frame of mind yields easily to the idea of independent unions, I. U. patriotism, talks about separation and splits and other foolish propaganda. That is why the talk of separation and independent unions has found a fertile field in the present controversy. Those who have followed the affairs of the I. W. W. over a period of years are not at all surprised that Bowerman, Trotter, Rowan, Anderson and Ryan

should be considering the possibility of making such a move at this time.

But the I. W. W. membership is not easily misled. It may, because of the dust raised over superficial matters, go along with this secession movement for a long way, but one thing is certain: no large number of members will follow splitters out of the I. W. W. altogether, and that is just where they would end if they follow Rowan and Bowerman.

We point out that we do not oppose Rowan merely because he is an ego-maniac bent on rule or ruin. That is one reason. But we oppose Rowan because he stands for secession and for a job union that will not fight in the class struggle in a revolutionary manner. We oppose Bowerman not only because he is a disrupter, but because he stands, as he has said, "for an independent union in spite of the I. W. W." And this goes for the whole tribe.

We oppose decentralization. After the 1913 fight over that issue the organization was prostrate. We believe that centralization of finance, information and communication is necessary to help the struggling I. U. S. Old "400" had a system that took account of the needs of the I. W. W. in other industries, that built up 573, 800, 500, 450, the Metal Miners and others. We are against secession because it takes an organization to build up another organization, and the working class profits from mutual help—solidarity. We are against secession because we believe in solidarity.

For the same reason that we oppose Rowan and Bowerman, we are supporting Fellow Workers Tom Doyle and Joe Fisher. We are not behind them just because it is Doyle and Fisher, or merely because we think they are following the proper legal tactics, but because they are opposed to splitting the I. W. W. Because they stand opposed to a non-revolutionary group of job unionists.

It must be clearly understood that we are not opposed to job control or large and powerful unions. On the contrary we profoundly believe that the more workers organized in unions the better. We do not share the antagonism some fellow workers feel to unions that get beyond the propaganda stage. Without large unions the workers are defenseless. But we oppose the type of union which goes over to mythical "independence" and which thinks the class struggle begins for the first time when it goes on strike and stops when it gets an agreement.

The rank and file of the I. W. W. is opposed to splits of this kind. Really there are two kinds, because some fellow workers have another peculiar notion which has naturally come out of our growth of recent years. Not long ago this was shown by a fellow worker writing in the Industrial Worker saying that if too many workers who were not class-conscious came into the I. W. W., "we would cut it to the bone" to save it from dilution.

This is a very bad mistake, because if the revolutionary movement is to go onward to final success it is compelled to go hand in hand with large and growing industrial unions. To "cut the organization to the bone" would mean for the rebels to expel all the membership who don't fully understand the theory of the class struggle. That is altogether foolish, impossible and injurious to the cause of emancipation. We would be nothing but a sect again. Let us go forward, not backward.

To sum up: As rank and file members of the I. W. W. who believe in the class struggle for working class emancipation, we oppose Rowan and Bowerman and the others who stand for secession and independent job unionism. Secession and splits are always an injury, just as solidarity and unity is always helpful. We do not want to see these large unions

without centralization with the I. W. W. and the revolutionary educational work it puts out. We also oppose the idea of making a little revolutionary sect out of the I. W. W. after it has got a start and a chance to build up powerful unions. We oppose every split, secession or withdrawal because we are revolutionary industrial unionists, because we believe three things go together: **EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION and EMANCIPATION.**

Footnote:—In proof of our claim that the five alleged G. E. B. members are not only doing their best to cause a split in the ranks of the I. W. W., but also to set up an independent union, we quote from their letter dated July 30, 1924, and signed by M. Raddock, Fred Bowerman and Alfred Gervosi over a counterfeit seal of the Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. They say:—"In the future all mail is to be sent to M. Raddock, Box 1129, Chicago, Ill." This instruction is repeated again in the same letter. Anyone wishing to receive a proper receipt for his money and a clearance for the supplies that has been issued him will do well to send his money to E. V. Wallis, Sec'y-Treasurer of 440 and 520. The seal of the organization is not to be considered except where it is affixed under the signature of E. V. Wallis.

Quoting again from the minutes of the five men who represent themselves to be the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. in relation to secession and independent unions, etc.:—"M. & S. (Bowerman-Anderson): To establish a provisional headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, until such time as the property and records of the organization is wrested from the control of the gunmen who now have possession of it.—Carried."

Also:—"M. & S. (Trotter-Bowerman): That all funds intended for the Industrial Workers of the World are to be sent to G. E. B. Member James Rowan, and he is to care for same until the seating of the new secretary-treasurer.—Carried."

We have much other proof, but we deem this sufficient for the present. For instance, we have the circular letter written by Justus Ebert and signed by J. A. Griffith as General Organizer, along with five others. J. A. Griffith was defeated on the ballot for General Organizer by Joe Fisher. Proof that Griffith really wants a job in the I. W. W. is given by his actions since he was cast aside by the membership in a regular election.

NEW YORK 330 APPROVES SUSPENSION

NEW YORK CITY, 7-20-24.—At the last business meeting of New York branch of I. U. 330, the suspending of F. Blossom, Quinlan and Lorton was discussed and acted upon. Also the removal of General Organizer Joe Fisher, and the meeting of G. E. B. where the same was done, were discussed. The minutes, showing the action taken, read as follows:

M. & S. That we concur with the G. E. B. in suspending F. A. Blossom, L. Lorton and J. Quinlan from the organization.—Carried unanimously.

M. & S. That we inform our branch secretary to inquire from the general secretary-treasurer and general organizer the following: How was the meeting of G. E. B. called to order? Why, and with what charges was the General Organizer, Joe Fisher removed from the office of General Organizer?—Carried unanimously.

Yours for the I. W. W.

Niilo Maki, I. U. 330 Branch Secretary of New York.

Constitutional Stagnancy or Revolutionary Progress?

(Continued from page 2)

which is a fact that no one can dispute. Many points throughout the country are ready for organization, if the right organizers are sent there to carry on the work. Organizers are human like the rest of us and cannot live on thin air as some of our friends would have us believe, by suggesting that the wages of the organizers be cut so as to meet the present financial stagnation.

To read the minutes of the business meetings of the I. U. 510, one would think that he was perusing business carried on at Madison Square Garden a short time ago by a well known political party. I do not take any stocks in politics but the illustration suits the purpose. We find that in both organizations a question is raised that splits the house on the vote, and thereby causes a deadlock which resulted in the question being withdrawn and both the positive and negative factions on this particular question being ousted. Their aspirations killed at the same time and a compromise of reform effected to take the place of the question at issue.

To explain the case of the I. W. W. we find those who seek to raise revenue by increased initiation fee and dues on one hand deadlocked by those who seek to raise revenue by the compulsory assessment. These two factions are fighting for revolutionary progressive principles, one faction being known as the constitutionalists and the other the unconstitution-
alists, on which I will elaborate further on in this article. Besides these two factions we have two more factions, one being the "Leave it as it is" or conservative faction, and the other, the "I don't give a damn; I'm only a dues-paying member from now on" faction, who in reality were never more than dues-paying members.

These two latter factions seem to control thru the lack of understanding of the two former factions, as a majority has to agree on one method to effect a change, which it is impossible to get as long as they are divided into so many factions, "one cutting the other's throat." This state of affairs makes a compromise imperative and in order. With whom are we to compromise, the revolutionary progressive faction, or the "die hard" conservative "Leave it as it is" reform faction? The progressive factions have minor differences which hinder them, but the others are entirely dead as far as progress is concerned, and they would treat the financial ills in the same manner as someone trying to cure cancer by wrapping a bandage over the affected part, or by patching it up somewhere, but never trying to remove the cause of the ailment. They seek to raise revenue by means of drawing contests, picnics, entertainments, begging lists, voluntary contributions and the like, thereby infringing on the defense office who have been relying upon such things as these to raise revenue for those who fall in the class war.

It is not an alluring sight to the uninitiated to enter one of our halls and be greeted with a half a dozen begging lists and as many chances to win a prize on a drawing contest at two bits a throw. This is what discourages organization and has to be abolished. The progressive faction seeks to raise revenue thru equal taxation of its members and thereby remove the cause of the ailment in a scientific manner by getting to the bottom of this financial stagnation, especially so in the I. U. 510, and removing the cause of all the trouble, which amounts to nothing more than unequal taxation.

The petty differences arising among the two progressive factions on the matter of raising revenue is of a constitutional nature. Those who seek higher dues are rebuffed by

the apostles of the constitution, who say, "Yes, it is a good idea, but it's against the constitution; what we really need is a compulsory assessment stamp." The writer of this article claims to be an unconstitutionalist and will try to explain the reason why he takes this stand.

In the first place, a revolutionary body is bound to meet conditions where it cannot function according to any set of by-laws or constitution, because a revolutionary or any other body must change to meet existing conditions if it is to go ahead, especially so in times of emergency as at present in the M. T. W. I. U. 510. It is well known that the M. T. W. has been in debt since it started organizing on a large scale, and if it wasn't for Article 3, Section 7 of the General Constitution, we would have been out of debt a long time ago, and we would have had job control in the marine industry today, as we could have had representation at the convention in proportion to the membership of the industrial union instead of the sixty votes allowed the I. U. 510 at the last convention.

To prove my statement regarding times when we cannot function under existing rules, I will use for illustration the constitution of the United States. At times throughout the land which comes under the jurisdiction of the national constitution, we have free press, free speech, and peaceful assemblage to a certain degree, that is if a mob is not in control, and we are able to hold conventions, street meetings, business meetings and to disseminate radical propaganda among the people of the country, that is barring California which has ceased to be governed under the national constitution. Suddenly an emergency arises and war is declared and the guarantees of the constitution are taken from us immediately; if we persist we are railroaded to Leavenworth. Why? Simply because free speech, free press and free assemblage hinder the prosecution of that war, and as the capitalists are not divided into factions, fighting how they are going to change the constitution to do away with free speech, free press, and free assemblage they simply go over the head of the constitution and declare it a crime to speak against war, thereby doing away with any hindrance to their progress in making the war a success for their benefit and using us for gun fodder against our protests.

Now on the other hand, when an emergency arises amongst us some holler "Unconstitutional," and instead of going ahead and organizing at the bosses' expense we dilly-dally until our chances are shot to pieces and then we finally wake up and change the constitution when it's too late and our organization is buried and divided sixty-six different ways, each one with a different idea, and the boss sits back and laughs and says to himself, "I like that kind of an outfit better than a craft union burial society." Why? Because divided we're harmless; organized we're invincible.

Hoping the membership of the I. W. W. and I. U. 510 in particular takes heed of these conditions and makes an attempt to meet its shortcomings by getting together and thereby helping to build a really great revolutionary labor union that will be able to dictate to the boss, instead of allowing him the right to use us as pawns in the great game known as modern industry. When that time comes we will not fear the wrath of the parasite in the state of California as some do today, but will be welcomed with open arms by the workers of that state.—T. P. Sullivan, T4-520.

SAN PEDRO CALLS

Fellow Workers:

By this time, you have read the truth about the famous raid on the I. W. W. hall at San Pedro, Calif.

You know that the capitalist version of the affair is a black hearted lie!

You know that three women and nine children were badly injured!

You know that nine of our members were kidnaped out of town and tarred and feathered!

You know that our hall was wrecked, and an attempt made to drive the I. W. W. out of San Pedro and California!

You know that the San Pedro raid is the most horrible outrage committed against women and children since the Ludlow massacre!

The question is: **WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?**

The raid has failed to accomplish its purpose! The I. W. W. is still in San Pedro, fighting the shipping interests for control of the waterfront. But the boys there need help! Arrests still continue! Men have to be defended in court. **THE INJURED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE TO BE TAKEN CARE OF! PUBLICITY MUST BE GIVEN THIS CASE.** The world must know the truth about this outrage. It takes money to do all these things. If ever a case needed your financial support, it is this one. Dig down into your pockets, and dig deep! Send funds to California Branch, General Defense Committee, P. O. Box 574, San Francisco, California.

FELLOW WORKERS! SAN PEDRO CALLS! IT IS UP TO YOU!

JOE FISHER,
Chairman of the G. E. B.

TOM DOYLE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

A Plea for Co-operation from Industrial Worker

San Pedro, Calif., July 7, 1924.

To the G. E. B. (I. W. W.)—Because conditions in San Pedro do not favor a general meeting, where all the local branches could discuss matters so vitally imperative in the present situation, this communication must, perforce, be in a considerable degree, considered in the light of a personal address.

Yet, because the writer has no assurance that transgressions against the wishes and interests of the San Pedro branches of the I. W. W. may not be carried to even greater extremes, in defiance of our protests, as evidenced in the past three weeks, he respectfully submits for your consideration the existing regrettable state of affairs as regards our publicity.

San Pedro branch elected the undersigned on the publicity committee, consisting of three members.

It requested him to write an article for our papers. Before this article was ready, the chairman urged that all other matters be laid over, in order to at once get out a leaflet for distribution at a time when tens of thousands of strangers were here to attend the ceremonies over the victims of the naval disaster.

When the leaflet was typed it was found that it could not be printed that day.

You will no doubt agree that it was of far more vital importance to refute the local slanders and calm the agitation for the good of the local branches in particular and the organization as a whole, than to wait for flamboyant headlines to inform the limited audience of our official oracles of another outrage against the pariahs of the working class.

Nevertheless be it known, that on that fateful Saturday

night, the writer, as an individual, unbridled his emotions in a synopsis of all the graphic details. That it was not all that might have been desired is ascribable to the fact that the writer of late years has used glasses as an aid in reading and writing, but these were lost in the melee, in the hall which he was among the last to get out of. This perfunctory letter was mailed to Mortimer Downing, editor, Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

On Sunday, (the following day) the branches held an improvised meeting, attended by police officials and newspaper men. At this meeting the writer was elected on publicity committee.

Now it should not be lost sight of that the local atmosphere was exceedingly tense.

It required caution and discretion, and above all, it was most essential that we keep calm.

I have already explained how our first story had to be laid away, in order to get out our circular letter.

I had been led to believe, by our members who took charge of the copy, that it would be off the press the next day, and I had intended to forward it to our papers for publication and a wider dissemination of the position of the San Pedro branch. But—it was not any fault of mine that it was not printed until eight days later.

Meantime I spent over five dollars of my own money in forwarding press clippings and any comment, as well as statements of fact, in my capacity as the San Pedro correspondent. When the first papers arrived, containing not one line that I could claim as my statement, the members became restive, if not skeptical, and requested that I hand over a statement, I was in the act of compiling. This statement was

entitled, "A Preliminary Statement of the San Pedro Raid."

The members read what I had written and then told me to finish it. It may not be necessary to remind you that these were not the most favorable auspices under which to compose a comprehensive article, such as the readers might feel they had a right to expect. So, in that statement by the "local correspondent," I intimated that San Pedro branch was conducting an investigation and that too much premature publicity would interfere with this investigation. In that statement as in all others, where I found occasion to do so, I praised the courageous stand of Chief of Police Vollmer, as against the interests that usually control public officials. Later we were told by wire that Industrial Worker had two articles on the San Pedro raid, but nothing from me.

The Branch Secretary Foy, immediately wired to kill everything and print only statements signed by committee with branch seal and that Harry Fisher was the only authorized correspondent for the San Pedro I. W. W.

Later Geo Speed wrote a personal letter, which he says he marked "Not for publication."

So, disregarding our wishes, Industrial Worker came here with false and unauthorized stories from stated and unknown sources.

San Pedro could not accept these papers for local distribution and returned the whole consignment. In the next issue appeared Geo Speed's letter as "the first and only (?) direct communication received from San Pedro."

It will not be hard to understand that this placed me in a rather embarrassing light, in the eyes of the members.

In a letter to Speed, the editor states that he knows enough about the newspaper business to take care of the interests of the membership and that if he didn't he would be unfit for the position, and with a curt reminder that he does not need to be instructed along these lines he adds that the articles we objected to were ready to run and he had no other alternative.

Now in the article "By One Who Knows!" Kohn throws out a very thinly veiled hint that Vollmer may have received a gold watch as a reward for his faithfulness to the money powers.

Can the editor plead ignorance of the situation, after all our favorable expressions concerning Vollmer? But he says in his letter: "I had to run something and as I had nothing from San Pedro, I had to use what I had."

Are the wishes of San Pedro to be swept aside with such a churlish snub?

Are big sensational headlines, calculated to create a sudden temporary spurt in the sales of papers, of so much greater importance? Now this week, we had to return the whole consignment again, because San Pedro branch will not assume responsibility for the falsehoods and distorted statements that seem to get into print while our protestations are ignored. Now San Pedro needs the money we can get from paper sales, so you can see what it means to us to have to send the papers back.

Our witnesses testify to the truth in the Grand Jury investigation and then our "Official Organ," the mouthpiece of the organization, comes out in black and white to prove we are all liars under oath.

One witness for the "citizens" testified that they were all sailors, with bands to hide their rating marks on sleeves.

It seems to me that "witness" (?) did not realize how hard it was for the publicity committee members to get a counterstatement printed, or he, too, might have given this news along with the statement that eight automobiles with

women and children focussed their headlights on the naked victims while they were being tarred and then had pillows full of feathers dumped over them.

San Pedro is at its wits' end. We can't offer such brainstorms and despicable lies to the public by selling the papers containing them.

If we can't get anything but falsehoods in the Worker, we may be compelled to ask that Solidarity be published twice a week.—HARRY FISHER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF I. U. 440

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, audited the accounts of the Main Office of I. U. 440 for the months of April, May, June and July, 1924, and make the following report:

Month	Initiations	Dues	Cash Receipts	Cash Expend.
April	\$ 94.00	\$ 496.50	\$1,011.75	\$1,016.69
May	148.00	432.00	1,006.29	1,033.04
June	232.00	420.50	753.16	746.21
July	146.00	284.00	494.67	436.00
Total	\$ 620.00	\$1,633.00	\$3,265.87	\$3,231.94

Cash on hand July 31, day of audit\$ 115.96

Debt of M. Raddock on Ledger Account 25.00

Total\$ 140.96

Wages drawn for the period of our audit were:

M. Raddock\$ 595.00

Fred Bowerman 525.00

No entries were made in the day book for checks issued in July. We, the auditing committee, entered all these checks from stubs in check-book. On the receipt side the committee made one entry for report classified as Main Office Report for July, money collected by M. Raddock in main office for dues, initiations, etc.

I. U. 440 main office does not keep a cash ledger as other I. U.s do. There is just a record kept of how much money the delegate owes at a particular time on the same sheet with the account of his supplies, which is a very unsatisfactory and inefficient method. As both the Secretary and Chairman drew at different times money on account we had occasion to check up on two of these accounts and due to the aforementioned deficiencies encountered a very difficult task and even after performing same the result was not entirely satisfactory.

Checking over the day book we find that many items of expenditure that should have been entered under main office salaries were listed under other headings. This was done no doubt to allow room for a claim of how little was spent on main office salaries. We further want to call attention to the steady decrease of receipts both cash and otherwise during the four months of our audit, especially to the decline during the month of July. This latter may be partly due to reports and cash being held out.

We find that branch secretaries do not send in any vouchers. We O. K'd all such reports, taking the position that it is up to the branches to elect an auditing committee to audit all expenses of the branch secretary and see that a correct report is sent in to the main office. We found that delegates, also, do not send in vouchers, although they sometimes send in vouchers, signed by themselves. This is not a rare but rather very common occurrence and therefore should be restricted, but we even found the secretary and the chairman turning in vouchers signed by themselves.

We find that I. U. 440 had an account with the Mid-City Bank under the name of Metal & Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 440 of the I. W. W. The signature of the secretary only appearing on its checks, M. Raddock drew out the balance on this account on July 22nd, got the bank statement, all the cancelled checks for July, and this statement was issued. Raddock for reasons of his own kept this statement and these cancelled checks outside of the main office of I. U. 440, where they could not be found by us.

About July 22nd, or thereabouts, Raddock opened up a new account with the Market Traders State Bank. There is no bank book to be found for this account. Knowledge of the existence of this new account we got from stubs of checks issued against it, also from deposit slips found in office. We append to this exhibit No. 1, a deposit slip of account with Mid-City Bank and two deposit slips of account with Market Traders State Bank. We tried to obtain information, pertaining to the new account from the bank, but were unable to get any. Naturally we were unable to get the cancelled checks. We presume that the purpose of closing the old bank account and opening a new one was to change it from an organization account to a personal account, the personal account of M. Raddock. The deposit slips appended as exhibit No. 1 will prove our contention.

M. Raddock has the bulletin of I. U. 440 printed in some other than the I. W. W. printing shop. We do not know why No. 440 needs such an expensive bulletin. The cost of producing 1000 copies of this bulletin, not including mailing and distributing, is as follows:

Cost of drawing	\$ 25.00
Cost of cuts	17.29
Cost of printing	105.35
Total	\$ 147.64

Even the big I. U.s would stop to consider whether it was worth while to expend that much money, taking cognizance of the fact that the bulletin is not a propaganda medium, only a thousand copies of each issue being printed. Just the bill for the Bulletin of June, 1924, comes to \$105.35 for a thousand copies. That is what Raddock paid to the bourgeois printer. The Equity Printing Co., for 1500 copies, November 1922, bulletin, (this is 500 more copies than the other bill calls for) of the same size, 16 pages, containing more print, charged \$68.41. (Cuts and drawings in both instances were paid for separately). M. Raddock paid the bourgeois printer for a thousand bulletins at least \$40 more than the Equity Printing Co. would charge. Appended to this Exhibit No. 2, check No. 231, money paid for drawing, bill from Standard Engravers for cuts, bill from Bowerman, Flannery & Co., bill from Equity Printing Co., sample of June, 1924, bulletin, and sample of November, 1923, bulletin.

We contest the following items of expenditures of M. Raddock:—

Report No. 333 appended to this as Exhibit No. 3: Railroad fare, \$57.37 for two trips to Cleveland and back to Chicago on March 1st and on March 21st. We recommend that this be not allowed till Raddock proves that he took two trips to Cleveland at such short intervals and explains sufficiently why it was necessary to take them.

On same report No. 333, railroad fare, \$12.36, trip for two persons from Chicago to South Bend and back. We recommend this be not allowed till Raddock explains sufficiently why there was another person along with him on this trip.

On same report, No. 33, five taxicab rides in the city of Chicago. We recommend that this be not allowed.

On report No. 556, offered as Exhibit No. 4: Item—Meals \$5. We recommend that this be not allowed as no receipt exists, only receipt signed by Raddock himself.

On same report, No. 556: Transportation from Waukegan and back, \$2.50. We recommend that this be not allowed as only a receipt signed by Raddock himself is offered as a voucher.

On check No. 345, offered as Exhibit No. 5: Postage stamps, \$15. We recommend that this be not allowed as no receipt was attached to this check and same is made out to M. Raddock himself.

Furthermore, we contest the following expenditures by Fred W. Bowerman, Chairman of the G. O. C.:—

On report No. 334, offered as Exhibit No. 6:—Three taxicab rides \$2.85, two in the city of Chicago and one in the city of South Bend. We recommend that this be not allowed.

On report No. 467, offered as Exhibit No. 7:—Railroad fare for two persons from Chicago to South Bend and back, \$12.36. We recommend that this be not allowed till Bowerman sufficiently explains why it was necessary to take a person from Chicago to South Bend to distribute a few handbills.

On the same report, No. 467:—Railroad fare from Chicago to South Bend and back for two persons on May 8, \$12.36. We recommend that this be not allowed till Bowerman sufficiently explains why it was necessary to take some other person along to South Bend.

On the same report, No. 467:—Taxicab ride \$0.65. We recommend that this be not allowed.

On report No. 624, offered as Exhibit No. 8:—Various minor expenditures for \$4.95. We recommend that they be not allowed as only Bowerman's personal receipts are attached to the report.

On report No. 640, offered as Exhibit No. 9:—Gasoline, \$3.95. We recommend that this be not allowed as only Bowerman's personal receipt is attached to the report.

On report No. 680, offered as Exhibit No. 10:—Formileage and other expenditures, \$12.06. We recommend that this be not allowed as only Bowerman's personal receipts are attached to the report.

On report No. 713, offered as Exhibit No. 11: For mileage and other minor expenditures, \$4.08. We recommend that this be not allowed as only Bowerman's personal receipts are attached to the report.

The Committee further recommends that M. Raddock stand charged for the following items for which checks have been drawn and for which receipts are on hand, but no cancelled checks until Raddock produces them.

Issued during the month of June: Check No. 346, \$12.00; Check No. 358, \$1.00; Check No. 362, \$19.80; Check No. 365, \$3.00; Check No. 371, \$4.52; Check No. 372, \$17.29; Check No. 373, \$43.00; Check No. 374, \$21.90; Total, \$122.51.

Issued during the month of July:

Check No. 375, \$3.60; 376, \$3.85; 377, \$1.00; 378, \$2.26; 379, \$6.40; 380, \$8.45; 381, \$2.50; 382, \$0.25; 383, \$0.50; 384, \$6.50; 385, \$2.25; 387, \$1.30; 388, \$6.00; 389, \$11.50; 390, \$1.00; 394, \$20.00; 395, \$10.20; 396, \$4.50; 397, \$0.60; 398, \$50.00; 399, \$35.00; 400, \$7.70; 401, \$5.65; 403, \$35.00; 404, \$35.00; 406, \$25.00; Total, \$286.00.

Also, that M. Raddock be charged with the following items, for which checks have been drawn according to stubs in check book, but for which there exist no cancelled checks or receipts, until Raddock produces checks and receipts for same:

Check No. 386, \$9.30; 391, \$35.00; 392, \$25.00; 393, \$14.70; 402, \$25.00; 405, \$6.00; 407, \$35.00; Total, \$150.00.

Checking over the last bank statement that is on hand,

which is for the month of June, we get the following results:

Balance in Bank June 30, according to bank statement ..	\$ 63.29
Against this were issued checks which were still outstanding on June 30 ..	122.51
So on June 30 M. Raddock had overdrawn on the I. U. 440 bank account ..	59.22

Statement of bank is appended as Exhibit No. 12.

We want to emphasize here so there is no misunderstanding that the \$140.96 due from M. Raddock, mentioned at the beginning of the report, is according to his own figures and does not include any of the contested items. We also, before closing, wish to state that the matter of overpaying for printing was not an isolated instance. There exists in this office more than one bill for bulletins, also for printing other matters, on which the charges were more than would have had to be paid to the Equity Printing Co., but we used that one item as an example.

We sum up our report as follows:

M. Raddock owes according to his own accounts.....	\$ 140.96
Items contested by Committee	654.34
Total	\$ 795.30
On Fred W. Bowerman's account the Committee contested items amounting to	\$ 53.26
Total ..	.....

E. W. Latchem, 80490
Sam Forbes, 196842
Fred Fisher 190890
—Auditing Committee.

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1924.

P. S.—From October, 1923, to and including July, 1924, I. U. 440 received personal deposits accounting to:

	\$ 536.00
It paid out on personal deposits	168.28
Leaving a balance of	\$ 367.72

There are no funds on hand to cover this money owing to individual members.

M. Raddock used this money deposited with him by individuals to keep going, continually begging the membership for more loans.

The General Office by taking over the I. U. 440 will have to make this deficiency good.

Fred W. Bowerman owes to the General Organization \$100 money advanced to him.

Fred Fisher, 190890
Sam Forbes, 196842
E. W. Latchem, 80490.

TO THE MEMBERS OF METAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 440

August 4, 1924.

Fellow Workers:

Owing to the steadily increasing debt of I. U. No. 440 to General Headquarters, it has become necessary to transfer the Main Office work of your union to the Department of Small Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. I. U. No. 440 at present owes \$5,795.21, with July per capita, to the General Office. At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1923,

the total debt to the General Office was \$4,759.93. In ten months I. U. No. 440 has incurred a deficit of \$1,035.28, or approximately \$100 per month. In addition to this individual members have coming exactly \$367.72 on loans, all of which will have to be repaid by General Headquarters of the I. W. W.

An industrial depression is imminent, and already the large unions are showing the effects of it in decreased revenue. The revenue of General Headquarters has decreased accordingly, and as there is less than \$1,000.00 in the General Headquarters treasury, it was absolutely necessary that a policy of economy be adopted. Accordingly, I. U. 440 and 520 have been transferred to the Dept. of Small I. U.s where their office expenses will be reduced at least 60 per cent, and possibly 80 per cent, which will place them in a position to pay their way and leave money on hand for organization work in the field.

For the present General Headquarters will make no effort to collect on the back debt, but will take only the cost of supplies and the per capita tax due for each month, beginning August, 1924. The balance on hand each month will be expended on organizers who will be selected in accordance with the wishes of the members of I. U. 440 or I. U. 520, and wherever feasible, the organizers will work as directed by the members of the union. We are sure this arrangement will meet with the full approval of the membership after it has been in operation for a short time.

A great deal of misinformation has been given out by interested parties concerning the Department of Small Industrial Unions. Many members are of the opinion that once a union is put in the Dept. of Small I. U.s it ceases to function as a union. The reverse is the truth, however. And as proof of this it is only necessary to point to I. U. No. 330 and I. U. 460.

After being in the Department of Small Industrial Unions for some time, I. U. No. 330 grew from a very small membership to a membership of about 1300, and at the request of the members set up a main office of its own, with a treasury of \$2,787.69, and all debts paid, on July 1, 1924.

I. U. No. 460 left the Dept. of the Small I. U.s in November, 1922, with a treasury of \$534.67, and after maintaining a Main Office of their own for one and a half years, they went in debt to General Headquarters \$265.41, and owed large amounts for printing, etc., the total debt being \$580.60. On March 1, 1924, I. U. No. 460 voluntarily returned to the Dep. of Small I. U.s. At present I. U. No. 460 has paid off their debt, and now has cash on hand, \$340.31, in five months, or a gain of \$200 per month. We ask the members of Metal Workers' Industrial Union to give this plan a thorough tryout before condemning it. Then, if the results are not satisfactory, some other arrangement will be made in accordance with the wishes of the membership.

With best wishes, we remain,

Yours for the I. W. W.

Tom Doyle, General Secretary-Treasurer.

A CORRECTION

In the special bulletin issued August 1, 1924, by the General Office on the controversy now existing in the main office of the I. W. W., on page 7, paragraph 5, line 4, of the article "What the Rank and File Has to Say," the part which reads as follows:—"of his friends" should not appear there, as it was typographically wrong.—JOE FISHER, Chairman G. E. B.

MEETINGS OF GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5th, 1924.—Meeting of the General Defense Committee called to order July 5th, 1924, at 1:30 p. m. to hear Beffel's report.

Members present: Rowan, Ryan, Daley, Linn, Hanley, Grady, Fisher, Doyle, Trotter, Monoldi and Morris.

Nominations for Chairman. Rowan elected chairman.

Beffel reports on Washington trip.

M. & S. (Fisher-Reilly), That report be accepted. Carried.

M. & S., That we adjourn. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

James Rowan, Chairman.

James Morris, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 12th, 1924.—Meeting of the General Defense Committee called to order Saturday, July 12, 1924, at 2:45 p. m.

Members present: Raddock, Reilly, Daley, Buchwald, Ryan, Grady, Fisher, Bowerman, Monoldi, Trotter, Linn, Hanley, Doyle, Rowan and Morris.

Nomination for chairman: Grady (declined), Buchwald (declined). Rowan elected by acclamation.

Rowan reports on Centralia Publicity Committee.

M. & S., That floor be thrown open for discussion. Carried.

M. & S., That discussion be closed. Carried.

M. & S. (Reilly-Monoldi), That Beffel be appointed to go out to Coast on Centralia publicity as per Elmer Smith's suggestion.

Amendment (Buchwald-Ryan), That instead of hiring Beffel and financing him from General Defense funds, we donate necessary money to C. P. C. to be used by them as they see fit. Amendment ruled out of order. Fisher demands a record vote. Voting on original motion.

No: Raddock, Bowerman, Trotter, Buchwald, Ryan, Grady, Rowan.

Yes: Reilly, Monoldi, Daley, Linn, Hanley, Doyle, Fisher, Morris.

Motion carried.

M. & S., That we adjourn. Lost.

M. & S. (Reilly-Doyle), That we discuss question of San Pedro publicity. Carried.

M. & S. (Monoldi-Trotter), That discussion be closed. Carried.

M. & S. (Grady-Trotter), That matter be held in abeyance until we hear from Delaney. Carried.

M. & S., That we adjourn. Meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

James Rowan, Chairman.

James Morris, Secretary.

MOBILE M. T. W. MINUTES ON SAN PEDRO AFFAIR

MOBILE, Ala., July 5, 1924.— Special meeting, I. U. 510. Called to order by Branch Sec'y J. Molendyk, to take action on San Pedro raid, July 5, 1924. Eight members and 4 visitors present.

Barstevold, Chairman; A. Nicolaisen, Rec. Sec'y; Cundersen, Conductor.

M. & S., That conductor report 8 members present be accepted. Carried.

M. & S., That four visitors be seated with voice, no vote. Carried.

M. & S., That resolution from Fellow Worker Nicolaisen be read. Carried.

M. & S., That resolution be adopted and sent to all branches. Carried.

F. W. McFarland rec. as voting no.

M. & S. (Harney-Edwards), That we elect a committee to care for San Pedro relief. Carried.

Nominees: Harney, Nicolaisen, Edwards, Hansen.

M. & S., That nomination be closed and 4 fellow workers stand elected by acclamation. Carried.

M. & S., That floor be thrown open for discussion. Carried.

M. & S., That floor be closed. Carried.

M. & S., That we adjourn. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p. m. 10 members in good standing and 4 visitors present.

Bagstevold,
Chairman.

A. Nicolaisen,
Rec. Sec'y.

Gundersen,
Conductor.

J. Molendyk, Branch Sec'y.

RESOLUTION, ADOPTED AT THIS MEETING

Whereas: The conditions in California at present are almost unbearable, fellow workers, their wives and children, the active rebel girls of the I. W. W. are fighting death and persecution for the right to organize and exist and,

Whereas: The fighting spirit was plainly shown during the middle of May, 1923, during the late strike and Free Speech Fight, which made San Pedro a world-famous industrial battle-

field and stronghold of the Industrial Workers of the World, and

Whereas: We feel it is our duty to aid our fellow workers, and to do all in our power to carry on and win this fight, but owing to the present condition in the marine industry, and the burden the membership of the M. T. W. has taken on in trying to push Organization, Defense, M. T. W. Stamps, Collection for foreign Strike Funds, Scan. Marine Worker, etc., we find it necessary to appeal to other Industrial Unions and Friends of the I. W. W., in order to cope with the situation, therefore be it

Resolved: That we the members of the Mobile Branch M. T. W. I. U. 510, hereby go on record to appeal to all Branches of all Industrial Unions for aid and help (financial) to bring immediately relief to the fellow workers and little rebel girls, wounded on the industrial battlefield in California, and wherever possible to hold mass meetings or in other ways try to collect funds for relief. And be it also

Resolved: That we go on record to press the California boycott to the uttermost.

(Signed) A. Nicolaisen, (X32957.)

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RESOLUTIONS

Extracts from minutes of Portland conference of G. C. W. I. U. No. 310, held from July 1st to July 3rd, 1924:

RESOLUTION NO. 4 FROM CONCRETE, WASH.:

Whereas the I. W. W. does not discriminate against any creed, race or color, and

Whereas, different countries pay different wage scales to the workers according to geographical locations and necessities required to maintain life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body go on record, that ways and means be discussed and devised so that wage slaves of other nations can arrange an initiation fee and monthly dues in harmony with the wages they receive so that they can amalgamate the

workers of all the world into one big union regardless of international boundaries.

Resolution carries and refer to other I. U.s and General Convention for action.

Resolution from Klamath Falls and Carlton and Fetter camps regarding a clearing house.

Whereas it has come to our notice in the past, that the job delegates and supply clerks being tied down by any one industry has caused a lot of I. U. patriotism, industrial distinction and criticism, and has a tendency to cause a lot of dissension, therefore be it,

Resolved, that the General Headquarters be a clearing house for all I. U.s. That all supplies be issued from General Headquarters.

That all supply stations be under the jurisdiction of the G. E. B. and do business for all I. U.s the expense of supply stations to be charged pro rata for actual business done for each I. U.

Each supply station to keep all business done for each I. U. on separate report sheet and remit to General Headquarters, to charge the per capita tax and the balance to be turned over to their respective I. U. "That all I. U. credentials be discontinued and that all credentials be issued by the G. E. B. and that they be universal and good for one year. All delegate to remit to their nearest supply station and all delegates' accounts to be kept in General Headquarters of the I. W. W."

John Hancock, Chairman.

Geo. Rainey, Rec. Sec'y.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE I. W. W.

It may be of interest to you to know that the General Office was almost overwhelmed with the necessity for retrenchment in the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. upon taking office on March first, 1924. Since that time I have given the matter very serious thought together with much of my time. The need for cutting down expenses everywhere was impressed upon me. It has been charged against me that I have been slow to move in obedience to my actual convictions. That the things that I am now doing to save money for the organization, should have been accomplished sooner.

In answer to this criticism, can only say that I have thought it far better to move slowly and be supported with the conviction that what I did was right, than to take hasty action and then later be compelled to admit error. So much for my critics. We will pass on to some of the things that I have felt safe in doing.

I could not see the necessity for two business managers. Both of these jobs were combined and one man attends to them both. This move resulted in a saving to the organization, and to the papers in particular. This will result in a further saving of money, and will in no way affect the efficiency of either the papers or the print shop. I have further changes in mind, and I hope to be able to put them into practice at an early date.

There has been some criticism of the action in relation to putting Industrial Union No. 520 and Industrial Union No. 440 in the box. Can only answer my critics with the simple statement that in doing this I was in no way moved by a personal feeling against anyone. My sole object was, and still is, to cut down the tremendous unnecessary expense that these unions were laboring under. In this connection, I offer you the record of the Foodstuff Workers' Industrial Union No. 460, together with the record of Industrial Union No. 330 in another report in this bulletin.

I feel certain that Industrial Unions No. 520 and No. 440 will, in a short time, prove the wisdom of this action in re-

lation to them. The only other thing that I have to say to you is, that the best interest of our union can be advanced best, by full cooperation with E. V. Wallis, Secretary-Treasurer of the Small Industrial Unions. He alone has authority to issue supplies and receipts for the money belonging to these unions.

Yours for the I. W. W.

Tom Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer.

TAFT 230 BRANCH ON EXPULSION

The following are minutes of a regular business meeting of O. W. I. U. No. 230, held July 10, 1924, with 13 members present.

NEW BUSINESS.

M. & S., That floor be thrown open for discussion on minutes and resolution from Industrial Union No. 310 meeting held July 5, 1924. Motion carried unanimously.

M. & S., That discussion be closed. Carried.

M. & S., That we concur with minutes of special business meeting that was held at Los Angeles, Calif., July 5, 1924, by Industrial Union 310 concerning the expelling* of the three Fellow Workers, Frederick A. Blossom, Bert Lorton, and James Quinlan and that we the members of O. W. I. U. 230 at regular business meeting assembled do hereby second the resolution of G. C. I. U. 310 in condemning the action of the General Executive Board in expelling* the three members of our organization and that all Branches and publications be notified of our action. Motion carried.

E. Jump, Chairman, (Del. 04-186.)

Claude Erwin, Rec. Sec, (Del. 04-151)

William Pembroke, (Del. 04-84.)

Branch Secretary, Pro Tem.

* NOTE: I wish to call your attention to a motion passed in this Taft meeting which states, these three members have been expelled. This is erroneous. These three members were suspended, and not expelled and the notice clearly states so in Sol. July 2, 1924, Number 297.—Joe Fisher, Chairman, G. E. B.

RESOLUTION FROM BALTIMORE BRANCH OF THE M. T. W. 510

WHEREAS, The self constituted General Executive Board by its recent actions is causing dissension and disruption in the I. W. W. in suspending Joe Fisher, Chairman of the G. E. B., for doing his duty, and

WHEREAS, In the past two years Frederick Blossom, Bert Lorton and James Quinlan (the latter two for eight months) have actually caused dissension and disruption by their actions in going round the country distributing leaflets and literature against members of the I. W. W. instead of taking action through proper channels as provided in the constitution of the I. W. W., therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we the undersigned resolution committee duly elected at a special meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the M. T. W. I. U. 510 of the I. W. W. July the 28th, 1924, strongly condemn the action taken by the self-constituted G. E. B. and demand at once that the G. E. B. elected as provided for in the I. W. W. Constitution meet and take action and declare suspension of Joe Fisher null and void and sustain suspension of Lorton, Quinlan and Blossom until next convention. (SIGNED)–

Louis Provenzano, No. 780,136;

A. Newman, No. X9942;

Paul J. Bylott, No. 300654;

Resolution Com., Baltimore Br.

Swat the Property Bug

There are those in the I. W. W. who are apparently becoming ambitious on behalf of the organization. They would see it become a property owner. Robert Russell even goes so far as to suggest the "criminality" of its remaining longer a non-property owner, at least in the matter of the headquarters building. The ambitious ones are treading a dangerous ground.

The I. W. W. is an organization of proletarians, i. e., property-less workers—gathering together for the purpose, not of becoming property owners, but of abolishing property in the present understanding of the term. To turn our attention to the acquisition of property is to turn from our original purpose.

The prevailing system is based on the ownership of property thru which the owners exploit the property-less. The ruling class (capitalist) holds its power by means of its ownership and exerts that power thru an alleged "democratic" government. We live and have lived for some time in what is termed "political democracy."

Political democracies are assumed to be governments of the people by themselves; perfect freedom is supposed to exist, even the freedom to agitate and work for the overthrow of the government and the replacement of the prevailing system of ownership and production by another is, theoretically, the right of any or all citizens of a political democracy.

These theoretical rights and freedoms were advanced and made much of when the danger of their being taken advantage of seemed distantly remote, and to serve the purpose of peanut politicians they have been waved in the faces of the people so often and so persistently that the vast majority of the people believe them actually to exist. Therein lies the chief support of "political democracy."

The I. W. W. is composed of those who have seen the social injustice and inefficiency of the capitalist system of production and the hypocrisy of its alleged democracy, and is in business for the purpose of doing away with that system and all its appurtenances. We, of the I. W. W., propose to organize the workers in this capitalist society into a force with which to do away with capitalist society; and we propose to do it right under the noses of the capitalists, the rulers of this capitalist society; and to do it by virtue of the very rights and freedoms which they, to their sorrow perhaps, have sold us are ours. We aim to do it legally.

That the capitalist system of production has failed or is failing to provide society with the necessities of life is forcing itself on the attention of an ever-increasing number of people; who daily more and more are evincing a want of confidence in capitalist management and reaching out for some better system. The hold of capitalism on industry and the powers of government is weakening; it sees its approaching finish, and it recognizes the I. W. W. as the vanguard of the movement that will bring about that finish. In its fight for continued existence capitalism concentrates on the I. W. W.

So long as the capitalists can fight the I. W. W. on legal or quasi-legal grounds, the bulk of the people, still obsessed with their actions of "freedom" and "constitutional rights" in this "class-less democracy," take little or no interest in the fight. But the capitalists, feeling that they are steadily losing ground, throw legality to the winds, peel off the velvet glove of "Constitutionality" and strike with the iron fist. At once a cry goes up from the more liberal minded of the people and the fight is brought to the attention of a much larger audience. Greater publicity is given; more inquiring minds

are turned to the question "What is the I. W. W.?" and "What does it want?" This sort of publicity is extremely dangerous to the interests of the capitalists. They immediately draw back as far as possible within the bounds of legality.

Now what has this to do with the question of owning our own home? Some years ago, a decision was rendered by the courts of this land—the Danbury Hatters case—making a union liable for any damages sustained by an employer as a result of a strike or boycott against that union or by any of its members. All real and personal property of the union or any of its members is subject to seizure in settlement of employers' claim for damages. In the face of such a decision the I. W. W. might become the owner of a \$100,000 home, but it would not long remain so. And if the I. W. W. were disappropriated in such a manner by due process of law, the fact would not cause a ripple on the smooth sea of public opinion, whereas a raid on a hall, such as that in San Pedro recently, rouses for us the active support of many who are not of our class and gains for us space in periodicals of international circulation.

We have no desire to turn the legal arm of our organization into a property guard. If it can defend our members in the courts, it will have all it can do.

In answer to Russell, I would suggest that we do not pay out huge sums in rentals; we never had the sums to pay out. We started with nothing and we still have it.

We certainly would become conservative as property owners—having the property we would certainly wish to conserve, to keep it.

We cannot drain the pockets of our members. They are already empty and have always been that way. Let's tend to our knitting; we are doing well, all things considered. Swat the property bug.—S. R. D. (250709).

PROTEST AGAINST MISUSE OF ORGANIZATION PRESS

Fellow Worker:—As a member of the I. W. W. I am protesting against the controversy that is going on at present between the officials at headquarters. The squabbles that arise between the members in the field over the present rag chewing at headquarters is hampering organization far more than you have any idea of. It was not so bad as long as they kept their different opinions of questions involved in the different bulletins; but when they begin to use the publications of the I. W. W. to air their views, then hell broke loose in the field.

No matter where I go I hear about it from one side or the other.

It seems strange to me that every summer about the time that organization is at its best, that something arises in Headquarters to hamper it; it looks to me as if something is wrong in headquarters or in other words, there is a nigger in the wood-pile some place.

I am not criticizing any of the officials of different opinions, concerning matters involved, but I am protesting against their using the I. W. W. papers to air their views on matters concerning the membership only and not the whole public.

Also the membership insist that the officials of the I. W. W. live up to the constitution and by-laws as laid down by the convention of 1905-1923 whether they be right or wrong.

Hoping you will take this in the spirit that it is given,

I remain yours for the I. W. W.,

Ed J. Fahey.

"The Immediate Demands"

The I. W. W. published a pamphlet entitled "The Immediate demands of the I. W. W." In this pamphlet the I. W. W. cleared itself of many accusations made by well meaning individuals and unscrupulous persons.

Many persons had the opinion that the I. W. W. had nothing to offer the workers under the present system, or in other words, that the conditions of the working class must continually decline until the great revolution was a reality, instead of seeking better wages and conditions prior to the revolution and the times that would lead that event.

This was a great argument advanced by Andy Furuseth, president of the now defunct International Seamen's Union and his followers. This argument went well for the fakirs in the marine industry until 1922 when the pamphlet "The Immediate Demands of the I. W. W." was published.

In this pamphlet it explained that if we as an organization could offer nothing to the workers when organized under capitalist system, we would be only a like failure when the system itself collapsed. It also explained that we could only advance as an organization by showing the workers that we could get the "goods." (Shorter hours, better conditions and more money).

We are only as a child. When a child is growing it finds each day that it can move in one more different manner, that when it moves a new way, that particular muscle can be strengthened by continuous motion. So this child is growing and moving; it finds that it needs more food (revenue) to allow it to grow, and if not given that food (revenue) that particular child will start "a-yelping" and keep it up, until, seeing no food coming, it will lapse into a mere whimper and instead of growing rapidly as a child should, will hardly grow at all, with a feeble strength, if any, and a very dull outlook on life.

This is what is affecting the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510. We are growing and as we grow we see the need of expansion into other countries where they (the workers) are crying for our form of organization. But the revenue collected by I. U. 510 is not even sufficient to support us in this country, thereby shattering our hopes of organizing the workers in the foreign countries. Some may say, "Why not let the marine workers in these countries build up this union by their own revenue?" Very good, unless you look at the depreciation of the money in most foreign countries with the resulting relative small wage paid, coupled with the fact that most supplies must come from this country at the present time and with the same increase in cost of supporting our organizers.

We teach that the interest of one group of workers is inseparably bound up with the interest of all the workers throughout the country and in fact even throughout the world. A very short time ago, a referendum ballot was in the field to determine as to whether each industrial union should be allowed to adjust the cost of the initiation fee and dues in their respective unions. We found the vote in the I. U. 510 very small and the votes of the other I. U.s largely in comparison to their strength. The I. U. 510 voted strong in favor of—but the other I. U.s cast an overwhelming vote against the sliding scale that the I. U. 510 sought, which leaves us in a predicament which we have been in for a very long time. This has only caused discouragement and loss of heart among the active members of I. U. 510, thereby retarding the natural growth, with the consequent result that the unorganized workers do not wish to join a bankrupt and defunct union such as the M. T. W. I. U. 510 is at the present time.

This discouragement of older members and lack of new blood (new members) in the organization, causes a lack of vision to see and take advantage of every opportunity that presents or manifests itself in the marine industry, thereby barely holding our own, and in many cases losing what precious little headway we have made in the past. This takes away what confidence we did have in our organization, leaving us to doubt, and leaving us in the same condition as we were before the organization of the seamen in the One Big Union, as nothing can thrive without nourishment, and it must be of a sufficient quantity to tide it over a famine or crisis (depression), and instead of using our strength against the employing class and getting shorter hours, better conditions and more wages which would in turn instill hope and vision in the minds of the unorganized workers and give them some material benefits of unionism, which will create the initiative in their minds to see the necessity of the One Big Union in the every-day struggle with the masters of industry which will bring them into our ranks.

If the workers in the marine industry cannot organize sufficiently strong enough to fight the employers, we will only act as a check on the workers in all industry, as the transportation department of industry are the arteries and the very life blood of the present industrial stage of development, and the marine industry is the international artery of industry, and the most strategic position for the I. W. W. to gain control of.

This should be food for thought for the members of the other industrial unions of the I. W. W. who in the past have only looked at the needs of their own industrial union, and who did not see how one industrial union could be used as an anchor to keep the whole organization in the background and hinder the progress and natural development of the I. W. W. in its every-day struggle with the master for more of the products of our toil and the ultimate emancipation of the working class from exploitation in industry, for the benefit of all the producers instead of as at present, for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, T4-683.

I. W. W. STREET SPEAKERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fellow Workers, I have been in the I. W. W. for some time and have listened to a great many speakers. I have heard good ones and very bad ones. A good speaker draws a good crowd and leaves a good impression. A bad one leaves a bad impression and handicaps the work of the organization, compelling the members to apologize for them. I do not mean a conservative speaker is good, but that a man should know something and how to tell it.

I think that unless a man or a woman member is capable of speaking well that they should not be allowed to speak as representatives of the organization, which some of them assume to be their right when they carry credentials or sell papers. Some speakers claiming to represent the I. W. W. talk anything but Industrialism, in order to take a collection for themselves. The fact that they have a few Solidarities does not wholly avert the damage they do. I would like to see the organization take an interest in these things and make such speakers go out as free lancers and not in any way as representatives of the I. W. W. Free speech, but not misrepresentation!—Card 721581.

THE REFERENDUM BALLOT SCANDAL

The following letter has been received from Fellow Worker T. P. Sullivan, member from I. U. 510, of the committee which counted the last general referendum ballots.

809 St. Clair Ave., N. E.
Cleveland, Ohio.

August 2, 1924.

Fellow Workers:—Your letter of the 1st, together with the statement of Fellow Worker Rumbaugh, at hand and contents carefully noted.

In answer to your letter I will elaborate to the best of my ability on the incident relative to the investigation of the 725 ballots from the M. T. W. I. U. 510 and the ballot committee's decision to send Joe Fisher, General Organizer, to the east to investigate these ballots. To begin with, I will start with the meeting of the ballot committee on Sunday, June 1st, in the office of the General Organizer in the General Headquarters. Fellow Worker "Spud" Reilly was elected Chairman and Elmer Rumbaugh Recording Secretary.

The first ballots to be counted were those from Philadelphia sent in by various job delegates. There were 315 ballots in this one package and the ballots were all voted in favor of the sliding scale without a negative vote. A motion was made to adjourn and the ballot committee went to lunch. The committee reconvened at 1 p. m. and started on the ballots from the Manhattan branch and had counted about two hundred of these ballots, the trend of these votes being similar to the Philadelphia ballots, when one of the committee members made a motion to segregate these ballots for further examination on the grounds of similarity in handwriting on most of these ballots and other irregularities.

The rest of the afternoon was spent counting the ballots of some of the western branches, the vote of which was just the opposite to the ballots from the east and hardly any affirmative votes in the lot, that is favorable to the sliding scale. I contested several of these ballots from this bunch on the grounds that the member casting same was in bad standing when the ballot was made out and the committee agreed, and we declared these ballots null and void on these grounds.

That afternoon after we counted these ballots, several members came in and reviewed the ballots under investigation at the committee's invitation and a lively discussion took place, with the result that the committee agreed to send someone to the east coast to investigate these ballots, and in order to accomplish anything on this score we demanded an immediate investigation, as most of the delegates under suspicion were sea-faring men, and in order to reach them before they went to sea it was necessary to send someone right away. At this time several of the G. E. B. members were in the field, and so it was agreed upon by all of the committee to send Joe Fisher, and we asked Tom Doyle to advance him the money to carry on the investigation. At this time there was no protest made by the committee member elected by the L. W. I. U. 120 and all of the committee members were in accord on this move to let Joe Fisher carry on the investigation.

Fellow Worker Fisher sent several telegrams and letters to the general headquarters pertaining to the investigation and the ballot committee read these telegrams, and at this time there was no protest made by any of the members of the committee, and from what I could see the investigation

was satisfactory to the committee as a whole, as it was to me as an individual member of the committee.

On Thursday morning the committee adjourned as it went thru counting the ballots, and I left Chicago shortly afterwards and I considered the incident closely, until, I read that Fellow Worker Arthur Wood, committee member of the I. W. I. U. 120 appeared before the G. O. C. of the I. U. 120 and complained of Fellow Worker Joe Fisher going to New York and demanded an investigation. I protested when the ballot scandal was published in the Industrial Worker and wrote to Mortimer Downing, the editor, concerning it, and he stated in his letter that he received one of the copies of the original minutes but destroyed it. He also said that the names of the committee were signed on the text and had the seal of the general headquarters on the text. It seems pretty "fishy" to me that he would destroy official notice such as this and I told him so in a next letter, which he has not answered to date.

I am acting as port delegate here and I will try to get to Chicago to help make out a statement with the rest of the committee for the General Office Bulletin if I can get someone to take my place.

Trusting that this is satisfactory, and with best wishes,
I remain, Yours for the I. W. W.

T. P. Sullivan, Ballot Committee Member, I. U. 510.

LETTER FROM BALLOT COMMITTEE MEMBER

Fellow Worker Elmer D. Rumbaugh served on the ballot committee which counted the votes in the last general referendum. A letter from him appears below. A letter from another member of the ballot committee appeared in the special General Headquarters' Bulletin, recently issued.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1924

Tom Doyle
General Sec'y-Treas., I. W. W.,
1001 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker:

Having read the letter of Fellow Worker T. P. Sullivan regard to ballot committee instructing the General Organizer to investigate the fraudulent ballots, would like to say that I think it is a fair statement of facts.

Personally, I was NOT satisfied with Fishers' report; but could not find any grounds upon which to justify charges being preferred against him.

As I remember the case and as the original minutes and notes of the ballot committee show, no one was more insistent that Fisher go to New York than the 120 member on the ballot committee and the secretary-treasurer and chairman of I. U. 120.

I also know that plans were being made at that time for some kind of a "clean up" in Headquarters. What data I have and information that is in my possession I am willing to place before the next General Convention. But at the present time I would advise all members to forget, temporarily, this PERSONAL SQUABBLE and work for a bigger and better I. W. W.

Yours for Organization above all else,
Elmer D. Rumbaugh (191293) Member Special Referendum Ballot Committee elected from Chicago Branch B. C. W. I. U. 330.

GENERAL ORGANIZER'S DUTIES

Duties of the Chairman of the G. E. B., according to the new plan adopted by the General Referendum Ballot, March 11, 1924.

1—When the G. E. B. is in session to act as the official chairman of that body, and enforce whenever possible, the instructions he receives from the G. E. B. These instructions call for two-thirds of a majority vote.

2—To see that all I. W. W. publications don't deviate from the principles as outlined in the Preamble.

3—To see that all criticism offered by the members of the I. W. W. for a betterment of the organization goes into the monthly General Office Bulletin.

4—In case the constitution needs interpretation, he is the official interpreter.

5—To issue speaker's and organizer's credentials for those fellow workers who are qualified to fill the bill, and with the secretary-treasurer to sign official documents and proclamations.

6—To see to it that cooperation amongst all component parts of the I. W. W. is maintained.

7—To see to it that no industrial unions depart from the I. W. W. structure and principle at any time.

8—To settle all disputes that may arise between the different industrial unions.

9—To have charge of the Educational Department, and see to it that all industrial unions get the necessary leaflets and literature from time to time as conditions demand.

10—To send out speakers and organizers into new territory, and receive a weekly report of their activity and accomplishments.

(Signed) Joe Fisher, General Organizer.

* * *

Following are objections made to some of the points by resolution of Butte Branch, I. U. 510-220:

Committee report why Sections 4, 7 and 8 were not indorsed by Butte Branch at their business meeting July 22, 1924:

Because the duties outlined by these sections are the duties of the whole G. E. B., and not its chairman.

It apparently seems someone is seeking for delegated power, which will never be granted to any individual by the membership of the I. W. W. In the past the office of President was abolished because of such an offence. We demand that the G. E. B. or its chairman show where in the referendum ballot the membership voted these powers to its chairman.

Indorsed by Butte Branch July 1, 1924.

The Butte Branch requests that the inclosed be published in the official bulletin.

RESOLUTION FROM NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OF M. T. W. I. U. 510

To the General Secretary-Treasurer Tom Doyle, General Organizer and Chairman of the G. E. B., Joe Fisher.

That Whereas, We the Membership of the New Orleans Branch of I. U. 510 are at a loss to understand how our duly elected officials allow themselves to get into these continual devastating controversies, when we elected our officials we understood that they were men who would use common sense and good judgment upon all matters pertaining to the organization, and guide us in the policies as laid out for you; instead we hear that you are fighting among yourselves like a bunch of Kilkenny cats, and losing sight of the major issues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand the immediate cessation of the present controversy now in progress in General Headquarters, and we request all concerned to return to their allotted tasks for which they were elected, and get down to organizing on the job, and work in harmony with one another.

Do you realize that the harvest drive is on? And your present action is only retarding the drive and spreading dissension among the rank and file?

Therefore be it further Resolved, That all officials involved shall immediately drop said controversy until the next General Convention, when matters can be thoroughly threshed out and settled to the satisfaction of the RANK AND FILE.

"By your sincerity we shall know you."

Signed by the Resolution Committee:—W. C. Clark (803,-312) J. H. McFarland (X-140081) Boy Hayes (X-2914) and by C. W. West, Branch Secretary.

Copy of night letter sent to John Aron: Members of the New Orleans Branch demand that you proceed immediately to Chicago and take your place on the G. E. B. and use your influence to stop the controversy. I. U. 510 is backing you to the limit. Don't fail us.—C. W. West, Branch Sec'y.

NEW YORK M. T. W. RESOLUTION

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—We the members of the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510 of the I. W. W. of Manhattan Branch, in regular business meeting, demand that John Aron Sec'y-Treas. of I. U. 510 of the I. W. W. be given power to represent I. U. 510 in all G. E. B. sessions, owing to the fact that I. U. 510 has not been on a financial basis this year and unable to finance a G. O. C. Chairman.

And Whereas: Other Industrial Unions have a G. O. C. Chairman to represent them at G. E. B. sessions.

And Whereas: John Aron Sec'y-Treas. of I. U. 510 being the only executive officer of I. U. 510 should be a G. E. B. representative.

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of I. U. 510 Manhattan branch demand that John Aron, Sec'y-Treas. of I. U. 510 be given power to represent I. U. 510 at all G. E. B. sessions.

O. W. Petersen, Card No. X16480

DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

This letter has been sent by the branch secretary of R. R. W. I. U. 520, Wm. Moore, Box 911, Ogden, Utah, to Secretary-Treasurer R. R. W. I. U. 520 John Grady, 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., under date of July 25, 1924. Every member of the I. W. W. reading this communication will plainly see that the frame-up comes from Chicago by the rump G. E. B. and other fellow workers who are working with James Rowan, P. D. Ryan, Harry E. Trotter and Fred W. Bowerman.

QUOTATION FROM THE LETTER

"Received the minutes of the G. E. B. and note what is going on in Headquarters. I have been trying to get a meeting here but have not been able to do so. The members here are in accord in putting both of them out, and old rebels left for Chicago to help out if need be. It looks to me as if there is some money grabbing going on with them two, or Fisher would not be fighting the G. E. B. Shut them off at the bank, and the members will shut them off in the field. The membership is with you in the west; call for help if you need it, and the whole West will help you fix things up. Put them out there, or the members will do it for you. I will shut them off here until further notice. Hold the fort for we are coming to clean up on that outfit."

PER CAPITA, PRESUMPTION AND PERSONALITIES

Today (July 27) a fellow worker 310 delegate placed the bulletin of I. U. 310 dated July 20 in my hand and requested me to read it. My interest was at once aroused by a first page heading, "More Reasons for Per Capita Reduction," by Wm. Buchwald. While I have infinite respect for the writer, the article referred to seems to be more an outburst of a spoiled child on the first day of school than an argument in favor of per capita reduction. And, it is more amusing to see as an underliner for this tirade of petulant fault finding the words so familiar to the eyes of members, "Buy an Organization Stamp."

Now, I want to examine some of the "things observed," and discuss briefly their relations to per capita. Also, I wish to bring light to bear on what per capita is used for as nearly as possible with memory as a guide.

The first reference is made to "our official publications past and present." He says "about two years ago we had an editor for Solidarity and he received \$28 per week." In addition to this the officials requested him to edit the Pioneer which he gracefully consented to do, and, as a means of turning a small portion of his spare time into pin-money he turned out a few reams of manuscript for leaflets. Besides these small remunerative tasks, he found abundant leisure—spending hours at the golf links and making himself a good fellow about town spending the extra ten and some of the surplus out of the \$28. In fact, he became so proficient in the art of editing newspapers and magazines and writing leaflets, that the officials were compelled to tie a can on his tail and hire a new editor for Solidarity and suspend publication on the Pioneer (which was not resumed until May, 1923.)

Now, says the writer of "Reasons for Reduction of Per Capita," we have two editors at \$35.00 per week, a manager at \$40.00, a stenographer at \$28.00 and a clerk at \$18.00, who runs the telephone at \$10.00 paid by General Headquarters.

After submitting these colossal expenditures he explodes thusly: "No wonder that many are asking the question: Where are we going?"

The fact is that neither Solidarity nor the Pioneer are being fed on per capita unless it is right recently and have not been since, one editor did it all for nothing and ran hurdles for pastime, got fired and the Pioneer resumed publication. So, if you want to hamper the publications you must seek other means besides reduction of per capita.

No one in my confidence would accuse me of being an admirer of the "so-called organizer" referred to in the article in G. C. W. Bulletin No. 17. But in justice to his good qualities I must say that for accuracy in his economic writings he has no equal west of the Atlantic. He is a master of English, and his style is superb. Versatile, voluminous, he stands without a peer in the American labor movement when his task is writing. But, like many of the pioneers, age has crept on and left its marks. Endurance has given place to uncertain, even whimsical temperament. For stringent and strategic organization, he is now unfitted. I am willing to admit that he should not have been sent East.

I must, however, defend him and those who sent him to Duluth as a teacher. And it was only the lack of discipline in the I. W. W. philosophy which found its expression in the school, and his wish to advise with the students instead of commanding them caused him to be misused in that position. Which caused him to fail, if you please. But, what has this to do with per capita reduction?

His trip to Duluth did not cost the I. W. W. a penny unless perhaps 18 or 20 dollars fare coming home. The trip to the East was directed from the Small I. U.s and expenses paid from their funds. Per capita cannot enter into this personal tirade against a man who has made mistakes, but who has spent more years trying to organize his class than the "observer" has months.

Speaking of "fixers" this believer in cheap unionism shows a gross lack of knowledge of the workings of organizations. We all know that in a nation wide organization that misunderstandings are bound to spring up from time to time between the different territorial units. It is the function of officials to either go in person or send competent investigators into these districts to untangle the skein of dissension and bring the disputors to a just agreement. Money spent in these efforts is never wasted and the present state of mind in the I. W. W. only stands as proof that not enough personal contact has been had for some years past. These things are often neglected because competent men are not available for the task nor the funds ready to send them.

In his attack on the department of education Fellow Worker Buchwald makes the charge that the "Liquidators" (I presume he means the communists) financed the bureau. My recollection is vivid on points concerning the educational bureau for it is one of the greatest needs of the I. W. W. and since 1921 when the liquidators were summarily chased from 1001 West Madison St. by a loyal membership I have not heard, until today, that they were financing or ever did finance our Educational Bureau. I do know that on the 18th of October, 1921, there was no such thing as an educational bureau functioning at the above address. It was at this time that \$2,000 was appropriated by the 110 convention for the purpose of establishing a bureau to be financed by 110 and directed by the 110 officials. It was this bureau that bought and paid for the manuscripts "Economic Interpretation of the Job," and the "Historical Catechism of the American Labor Movement," and some others which were lost. It was this bureau which paid for bringing out the first named pamphlet, and turned over the others to the general administration. And it was the "so-called organizer" who produced the above named masterpieces which have been read and favorably criticized not only by the great economists and historians of America but in almost every country of Europe. It is work for which the I. W. W. should be proud and it is regretted by all who believe in education that their effect in our movement was thwarted by unfavorable comment from those who never read anything seriously. These delegates could not be accused of being "liquidators"; I vouch that they are very much alive in the I. W. W., except Tom Connors who is now doing time in San Quentin.

The 110 officials, on turning the bureau over to the General Administration, offered a thousand dollars as a gift to keep it on its feet which, owing to certain petty dissensions, was refused. The fool-heartedness of this refusal is demonstrated by the fact that in February, 1923, the bureau was temporarily suspended for lack of funds. The bureau has never been supported by per capita as official figures will show. It has not flourished because of unwarranted opposition both in and out of headquarters.

Hold your noses while I briefly drag this so-called new form of G. E. B. out for exhibition. I'll promise to handle it as tenderly as possible to keep the odor subdued. I will use rubber gloves to avoid infection.

Delegates to our General Convention always come forth bulging with ideas; old ideas; ideas which have been discarded years before as useless and unworthy. The last was no exception to the rule. These men came thousands of miles (some of

them) to attend the convention. They thought they smelled corruption in headquarters. On arriving in Chicago their nostrils were kept busy trying to locate the cause of their suspicions. In their efforts to locate corruption they were ably assisted by some new G. E. B. members fresh from the "point of production." It would be disparaging to insinuate that these new officials were not possessed of an acute sense of smell. For your information let me say that there was no dishonesty apparent nor has there ever been in headquarters.

Presently these delegates, determined to raise a stench, dragged forth a discarded idea. It was the corpse of what had been the official roster of the I. W. W. back—God knows when. They picked up this corpse, smelling to heaven, and smeared about two pages of our constitution with it. Since this miracle was performed I. U. chairmen are members of the General Executive Board with this result. We have Bowerman, Chairman of 440, representing about four or five hundred members and a colossal debt. We have Trotter representing half a thousand railroad men and thousands of dollars in debts and others galore representing I. U.s and nobody representing the I. W. W.—a pretty spectacle. These sturdy representatives of so much unpaid bills seem to be raising Hell generally in headquarters at this time. The I. U. represented in the article here criticized will probably be paid value for value in bad odors for their \$11,000 per capita. The \$10,000 saved will be lost in dissension, if the members do not take more heed to what is now passing through our official bulletins at present.

Per capita should be used to maintain a headquarters. It should be used to pay salary and expenses of trouble menders, "fixers," if you please. It should be used to "assist" new fields of organization work. It should be always in reserve to pay any possible deficits in our different departments. I. U.s with eight or ten thousand members should direct their affairs so that they could not only pay their per capita but would have a surplus in their own treasury for emergency. The per capita if unpaid by 310 would not be a safeguard against a depleted treasury. It is insignificant. You must pay more for your union or you will have a cheap union.—W. F. Lowe.

WANTS TO STOP THE BEGGING

July 18, 1924.

Fellow Workers:—After reading F. W. Edward Lloyd's article in the June Bulletin, I want to say that I concur with every word of his article.

I am at the present time functioning as Branch Secretary for A. W. I. U. 110 at Fargo, N. D., and since coming into office I am about to decide that the I. W. W. is a begging organization and not a labor organization. We have now on hand fourteen kinds of stamps, four sets of raffle tickets and five begging letters in this hall, letters to be brought up at the next business meeting, to be acted on. We have also on hand several letters in regards to speakers who want a date arranged to speak on the streets of Fargo; yesterday one of the members went up before the police commissioner and applied for a permit to speak on the street. The permit was granted, and this is how it read:

(True copy of permit).

Mr. Louis Dahlgreen,
Chief of Police.

Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir:—

The I. W. W. organization has been granted permission to hold an open meeting on Saturday evening, July 19, at

the corner of 1st Ave. and 2nd St., South, between 7:30 and 9:00 p. m., with the understanding that there be no solicitation of money on the public streets.

Yours truly,

J. E. Hogan, Commissioner of Police.

JH:B

And from the wording of the above permit the police commissioner is really trying to make a union organization and not a begging organization. And we all know that police commissioners are not in favor of union organizations.

It is only too bad that when parts of the I. W. W. want money that they cannot get it. We should have it. And Pedro, Centralia, California and elsewhere should have money when they want it. But our present system of raising finance is far from successful. The fifty cents dues does not pay our expenses even with the voluntary assessment and raffle tickets and begging letters, and some our well known speakers begging from the soap box. If the I. W. W. wants to live, it must find some other means of raising finances. This old rot that we hear that we don't need a treasury is just pure and simple hot air.

Now, fellow workers, if we don't need a treasury why do we have fourteen kinds of stamps, raffle tickets, begging letters and speakers begging off the soap box? I say this, if we don't need a dollar dues or better still an equalized assessment stamp, why not at least do away with this petty larceny gambling that seems to have a hold on our organization. Make it a union organization and not a begging organization.

Now one more thing: how can our per capita tax be too high when most of the I. U.s do not pay their per capita tax? Their bills with headquarters are increasing every month, with no attempt being made to pay them.

And as for defense, some of our leading members take a hard-boiled stand against defense; to hear them talk, they give one the impression that they don't want defense. But when the time comes to go to bat, it is very noticeable that the lawyer is there, trying in a legal way to have the case dismissed. Now the question is: Are we going to be a begging organization or are we going to be a labor organization? What is it?

Yours for the I. W. W.

John Black, Card No. 739877, Del. No. A4-19.

NOTICE

The following proposition was offered by Joe Weight of the 310 special investigating committee of the northwest district to both sides of the G. E. B. who were all assembled on July 22nd: "Is it possible for all the elected members of the G. E. B. to forget their differences, rescind all past actions, and effect a reconciliation and to work for the best interest of the I. W. W.?" Fellow Workers Joe Fisher, Arthur Linn, G. E. B. member I. U. 110, Chas. Gibson, G. E. B. member I. U. 230 answered that it was. F. W. Doyle also approved of the proposition.

When it came to Fellow Workers Rowan, Bowerman, Anderson, Ryan and Trotter to pass opinion on the above suggestion, they began to quibble. They stated that they would work for the best interest of the organization, but would not rescind their past actions. This was rather discouraging to those trying to keep harmony in Headquarters, as well as to the Special 310 Committee, who did all it could to bring both sides together.

July 16, 1924.

WHICH IS THE BETTER DEFENSE? ECONOMIC POWER? OR LEGAL TALENT?

The time has come for the membership of the I. W. W. to look facts square in the face. It is very necessary that we devise ways and means to either abolish the Defense, or reorganize it in such a manner that its functions will not conflict with the functions of the organization proper.

We have come to the point where nearly all the funds collected, are collected by Defense books, speakers, etc., acting in behalf of the Defense, and not in behalf of the organization. It seems that organization has come to be of secondary importance with the majority of the membership, consequently, organization on the job is in a state of chaos.

I will give you one example of the apathy of the membership in regards to organization being the paramount issue, and not secondary as it is at present. Looking over the financial statement of the Defense, (either General or Calif.) for any month, we see so many hundred dollars expended for legal talent. Do you hear many of the members objecting to this? No. But just try this once (once will be sufficient). Go into a meeting and try to put legislation across that will mean the expenditure of a few dollars on traveling organizers, organization committees to go on the job and organize it, etc., and you will wish that you had never been born.

The membership and officials (especially headquarters' officials, see 120 bulletin of July 1st) will immediately fall on you like a brick house, saying, that it is a useless waste of money, too costly, can't be done, etc.

I will ask the reader this question: "Which is the more useless waste of money, and which is the best defense? Legal talent or organized economic power?" Of course you will have to admit that organized economic power is the better. But you say: "We have no organized economic power at present. Why? I think I can explain that. We are taking the funds that should be used in organizing economic power. (The better defense) and using it to build legal machinery (the weaker defense) or in other words, we are starving the Giant and feasting the Dwarf.

Now fellow workers, this is only one angle of a proposition that I am sure has many angles, to be brought out, there may be some angle of same justifying legal talent as defense, if there is, let's hear it. Have analyzed this proposition from as many angles as my meager education will permit, but have not been able to see the logic of neglecting our organization, and throwing all our financial weight to members of the legal profession.

Your for an economic organization,

(Del. L4-56, Card No. X70050.)

HOW THE FIVE MAY INJURE DEFENSE

The following letter from an active member of the I. W. W. shows how the action of the disrupters affects those who are trying to do something for the fellow workers in jail and the fellow workers condemned to deportation.

July 28th 1924.

James Morris
Secretary Gen. Def. Comm.
Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker:—

Received your wire this A. M. and am enclosing check for \$150.00 as part receipts of Thompson meetings. If this check arrives after James Busick Injunction Rowan has tied up the funds of the organization thru the capitalist courts, via the Taft and Busick route, return this check and I will mail you a personal one to whatever address you may desire.

Full returns from the Thompson picnic will not be in for several days yet; we expect, however, to clear between four and five hundred dollars on this event. This is not near as good as the Chicago meeting, but we were severely handicapped by the Saturday date and lack of sufficient help. Altogether, tho, everyone seems to think that we done remarkably well. There were a lot of pessimists around who were predicting complete failure and, I think, hoping for it. Had we been able to obtain a Sunday date we could have easily doubled the receipts.

I hear that things in Chi are in a most chaotic condition. I hope that some means can be taken to straighten them out. I believe that Rowan's move to secure an injunction is the most tactless move that that most tactless maniac ever made. Jim Rowan was never noted for tact but this time he has outdone himself in asininity. If the membership stands for this loud-mouthed "no legal defender and to hell with the courts" four-flusher trying to settle organization troubles thru a capitalist court they are as hypocritical as Rowan himself and unworthy to call themselves members of a revolutionary labor union.

The action of Rowan and his gang of disrupters in with-

holding funds for Defense stamps sold is nothing but rank and rotten robbery. If it was merely robbing the organization of funds it would not be quite so atrocious, but to rob men in prison and those facing prison—which their cowardly action means—is the vilest act ever perpetrated in the history of the I. W. W. Why they should drag the General Defense into their internal wrangles is beyond me, it can only be explained on the ground that what they want is to destroy the organization root and branch. I feel convinced that the right thinking members will not support this gang of union wreckers. If they do then it will be time for all men who have the real interests of the organization at heart to leave an organization that has sold its principles to a gang of cut-throat politicians, and has sacrificed its ideals to gratify petty personal spites. No detective agency could do more to destroy the I. W. W. than Rowan and his gang are doing free of charge. They should turn in a bill to Wm. Burns for the work they are doing. I am sure he would honor their demands. I am convinced that when the truth comes out and the traitors are unmasked that in the background will be found the slimy finks and infamous spies that are ever working to destroy labor unions and these poor dupes who are lending their aid, whether consciously or otherwise, to further the schemes of professional union destroyers will stand ashamed and humiliated before the gaze of all sincere members.

I want to say frankly, that while I have no positive proof, I feel convinced that some of these members of the rump, so-called, G. E. B., are suspect and should be investigated. Blossom is, of course, the guiding mind behind all this disruption. He thrives on disruption and has always fostered it in every organization that he was ever connected with. He is just what I told him to his face at the convention, a slimy and treacherous snake in the grass. He wants to dominate or destroy. How Rowan could support the schemes of this man in the face of the slimy letter that Blossom has been circularizing around about him and Jim Thompson

more than I can understand. Either he is afraid of Blossom or Blossom has some stuff on him that Rowan is afraid the Doctor may publish.

Reverting back to Defense business I will say that Thompson's throat is very bad and I cannot work him as hard as I had intended to do. He will speak this coming Wednesday at the Civic Club. It will be a special invitation meeting and we may raise a hundred dollars or so if we get a fair crowd there. His next meeting may be in Brooklyn the following Saturday, this meeting depends upon the condition of his throat. As it will be an open air meeting he will not speak unless his throat is fully recovered, as he will speak the next day, Sunday, at the Finnish picnic. His meeting for the 9th will be at Stelton, N. J. They are very anxious to have him there, and I think he will be good for \$50.00 at that meeting. I got \$25.00 there myself, and Thompson ought to be good for twice as much.

Thompson informs me that his meeting in Philly was well attended and that he was well received. His collection there was \$40.00. Our collection was \$117.00. Paterson gave \$71.44 the first meeting and \$32.00 the second meeting. Thompson will leave on the 9th and will arrive in Chi in good time to depart for meeting in Minneapolis. I will write you at length again when I get thru my work of making up my full report of Thompson meetings. I will send you a copy of same when completed. Be sure of one thing, that the members in the East are solidly behind the real officials of and Defense of the I. W. W. and have no time for the imposters. Stick to your grounds and you are in the right and will win; if you don't I shall go down with you, and I know many others who will do the same. With best regards to you and compliments on your manly and true organization stand, I remain,

Yours for a sane and clean I. W. W.

RICHARD BRAZIER

Sec'y New York Branch, General Defense Committee.

THREE OPPOSE LAWYERS

The following letter has been received from three fellow workers in Los Angeles, with request for publication. They were all criminal syndicalism defendants.

Box 334, Arcade Station,
Los Angeles, Calif.

June 8, 1924.

We, the undersigned three fellow workers were not represented in our C. S. case in Los Angeles—the case of the 15—

Fellow Worker Archie Wright came to us while we were held in the San Pedro jail on another charge, that of distributing literature, and asked us to accept a lawyer in the C. S. case, and we all three declined. Let it further be known that only a few fellow workers got their supplies back and not all as stated in our papers.

We would like to see more care taken in publishing articles dealing with the results of criminal syndicalism cases. The truth will not hurt the I. W. W.; on the contrary, we ever seek to print the truth and nothing else. Our papers must be always known as the one set of papers that do deal with facts and print the truth.

To say that the C. S. law is beaten is to mislead the workers, for the C. S. law is still on the books, and will be used whenever the master class sees fit, as long as it has the power. Organization of the working class ONLY will end persecutions by the capitalistic tyrants.

Funds are urgently needed to fight the persecution of the

I. W. W. in California, and the fact that we won a dismissal in the last case, and reversals in some of the appeals, is no reason to assume that prosecution of the I. W. W. is ended in California.

Yours for a true press,

(Signed)

Tom Sullivan (251795)

John W. Walsh (X-3645)

E. H. Black (211470)

WHY EQUAL VOTING POWER?

Fellow Workers, I have been in the I. W. W. for two years and I can't see how this organization can get very far. We have too many troubles and inefficiency, which we seem to be unable to straighten out. Some of our Industrial Unions have more members than others, and they dominate all the rest. They should meet as equals in the convention, and they do not do it now. If all of the Industrial Unions met in the convention as equals, with the same voting power regardless of the number of votes that the delegates have in their pockets, we might straighten things out. Then they could meet and a union with ten thousand members would be no more than one with one thousand and all would then receive the same consideration, and those things that are the concern of an Industrial Union alone would be handled in the I. U. and the General Convention would raise money and hire men to build up the small unions or to establish unions where there is none now, and help them win their fights.

When they do this I think we will get ahead faster than we are doing now.—(Card No. 721581, I. U. 520).

DON'T PULL LEATHER!

On the big cattle ranches of the West, the average cowboy prides himself on his ability to ride and master anything on four legs. If he can't ride, he is thrown off. He looks with contempt on the "tenderfoot" who, when the horse begins to buck, hangs on to the pommel of the saddle to keep from being thrown. A tenderfoot may "hang on," but a real cowpuncher believes in either riding a horse or being thrown off. He never "pulls leather."

For a number of years now the I. W. W. has been pulling leather. Instead of expanding in our particular fields, and branching out into others, we have been merely "hanging on". And that has only been accomplished with great difficulty. And the main reason is, we don't seem to get along together. For years, internal dissension has taken a heavy toll from our ranks. Thousands of old-time members have either been hounded out of the organization or else quit in disgust. And all over issues which in the final analysis, amounted to nothing.

Recently, I noticed in an industrial union bulletin where a small group of members got together and decided that they would buy no more Defense Bond Stamps until a certain individual whom they did not like, be taken off the pay-roll of the General Defense Committee. In other words, these members are willing to further endanger the liberty of the men in jail by sabotaging the finances, simply because they do not want a certain individual on the payroll. What could be more contemptible than that? And the most damnable thing about it is the fact that those fellow workers who passed that motion are no doubt sincere.

I could quote many more instances, including the notorious defense committee meetings of last winter, and the G. E. B. meetings of last spring, to show what a terrible state of affairs exist, but due to lack of space, I will not. Let it be sufficient to say that unless we cut out all this petty personal bickering,

all the organization plans in the world are doomed to failure. We will only be able to "hang on". And as long as we remain stationary, we are useless both to ourselves and the vast, unorganized working class. We must learn that the vast majority of us are sincere, regardless of what our opinions are on certain issues. The co-operation of the entire active membership is necessary for the fulfillment of our program.

Fellow workers of the I. W. W.: Let us pull together and be like cowpuncher, determined to ride and master or be thrown. Don't let's "pull leather." Our slogan should be: "Let's grow!"

Chas. Grey (43A-24).

WHY MOVE THE GENERAL DEFENSE OFFICE TO CALIFORNIA?

Fellow Workers: Prompted by an article written by Fellow Worker Britt Smith, one of the Centralia victims, and published in the June bulletin and also from discussions that have been carried on previously in our minutes, bulletins and papers, I wish that you would find place for the following in the Bulletin, not for the defense of any officials (previous, present or future) nor for the defense of the General Defense Office as a whole, but merely to show cause why Chicago is the most logical place to have our General Defense office.

First, let us get an understanding of what the General Defense Office is composed; second, their functions; third, their ability to function.

According to the rulings of the last general convention, the Secretary-Treasurer and the chairmen of the various I. U. s are, if not in reality, so on paper, the Defense Committee; if the Centralia Publicity Committee or any other subordinate part of the Defense is not getting the co-operation to which they think they are entitled it cannot possibly be the fault of the General Defense Office as an institution, but the ones that are at the head of it or those who guide its policy.

So if the Centralia Publicity Committee or the California Defense doesn't think that the General Defense doesn't know the meaning of the word **SOLIDARITY, GET RID OF THEM—HIM OR HER OR WHOEVER IS TO BLAME.** But do not blame the General Defense institution for the inability of its members to function.

WHAT IS THEIR FUNCTION?

I have no idea of how they function or what kind of tactics they are using but from what I have seen from circulars, defense news, etc., etc., their main weapon is Legal Aid such as lawyers' appeals to higher courts, etc.; and publicity through circulars, Defense News bulletins, etc.; and last but not least to appeal for funds, which all to my opinion can be done just as efficiently from Chicago as anywhere else.

ABILITY TO FUNCTION

To be in a position to function properly a great mass of addresses is necessary; in fact, no publicity could be carried on without it, consequently a mailing list is a very valuable piece of property and should at no time be endangered, and as the city of Chicago compared to the state of California, Oregon or Washington is a much safer place to keep them, I don't see any reason why we should move the efforts of many years' accumulation to any of the Western states and thereby risk losing them. (I admit that in time of trouble or whenever wanted the Boss can just as easily get those things in Chicago as in California, but of two evils I prefer to choose the lesser.)

Furthermore, Chicago is in a more central location (almost in the heart of the country) so in case our bosses should start persecution in the state of New York or in Louisiana or in

any other state it wouldn't be necessary to move the General Defense from one place to another. Also as the General Defense has been at one place for several years and is well advertised throughout the country, I believe it would be disastrous (financially by losing a lot of subscribers who perhaps on account of the migratory character of their work couldn't be notified but who would probably have 1001 West Madison St. memorized).

In conclusion, will say regarding co-operation that "CHARITY STARTS AT HOME" and surely one office in Chicago, one in Centralia, one in New York, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles doesn't look much like co-operation to the "RANK AND FILE" from our so-called defense, and I am in favor, in order to stop all these squabbles, to abolish the whole shebang and utilize our energy to perfect our organization and make ourselves an economic factor and then—well, then we won't need any defense, at least not the legal kind.

Yours for a powerful economic organization the I. W. W. way.—Frank Norman, (770925).

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF I. U. 520

We, the undersigned, audited the books of the Main Office of I. U. 520 for the months of April, May, June and July, 1924, and make the following report.

We found considerable items of expenditures by delegates for which no vouchers were turned in to the Main Office. We also found a couple of minor expenditures by the Main Office for which there were no vouchers. We also made some minor corrections on the books. One check was found for which there was no entry in the books. This check amounted to 80c.

As a receipt was on hand for stamps to the amount of \$30.86 and only a check and entry in the books corresponding to this receipt for \$30.06, we took the 80c check to cover the difference arising and ordered same entered and proper credit given.

Wages paid to the chairman of the G. O. C. though he was around Chicago and the Main Office all this time were mostly listed under other headings than Main Office salaries.

	Cash Receipts	Initis	Dues	Cash Exp.
April	\$557.75	\$144.00	\$457.00	\$666.96
May	792.54	202.00	544.00	861.52
June	712.92	292.00	621.50	631.14
July	679.66	302.00	474.00	835.43
Totals	\$2,742.87	\$940.00	\$2,096.50	\$2,995.05

Wages drawn for this period were:

John Grady	\$640.58
Harry E. Trotter	432.00
Other Main Office salaries	492.38

Total\$1,564.93

We contest the following checks: check No. 153, July 16, 1924, for \$8.62, appended as exhibit No. 1. Entered as "to cover postage received and expended." We recommend that this be not allowed as there exists no receipt for this expenditure till Grady makes some explanation why no voucher for this could be obtained.

Check No. 164, July 29, 1924, for \$100.00 to Harry Trotter appended as exhibit No. 2, money advanced to Harry Trotter on account. This check we have reasons to believe was made out after Grady was notified to turn I. U. 520 over to the General Office. Trotter was on no organization campaign at the time, but around the Main Office of 520, therefore no occasion existed to advance him money.

Check No. 65, \$25.00 July 29, 1924, offered as exhibit No. 3 to Harry Trotter for postage stamps. This check also was made out after Grady had been notified that 520 would be taken

over by the General Office. No receipts for postage stamps to cover same.

An explanation is necessary why the Committee holds Grady and not Trotter responsible for these two checks. The position of the committee is that these two checks were made out by Grady not in good faith. To hold Trotter responsible would make the issuing of these checks a legitimate transaction. From all evidence, at hand, the committee is of the opinion that the whole transaction was illegitimate, the issuing of the checks and everything else connected with it and directed only to one purpose and that is to get hold of all the funds of I. U. No. 520.

Check no number, date July 29th, offered as exhibit No. 4, for \$50.00 to John Grady.

No stubs exists for this check in the check-book. As a matter of fact the check never came out of the check-book used in the Main Office of I. U. No. 520. The variety in size and make-up by comparison with other checks used will prove this.

It was made out after Grady left the 520 office, for there is no entry in the books for same. Grady closed his books, called

up the bank for the balance in the books as being \$83. Statement gotten from the bank by the Committee shows \$33.02 on hand. Bank statement appended as exhibit No. 4. This proves that Grady made out this check after leaving the 520 office.

We sum up as follows:

Cash on hand according to John Grady's acct.....	\$146.23
Checks contested by Committee not including check no number, no stub, no entry	133.62
	<u>\$279.85</u>

Turned over to Doyle, Cash	\$50.29
In the bank, according to bank statement, Aug. 4, 1924	33.02 83.31

Total due from John Grady	\$196.54
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Chicago, Ill., August 4th, 1924.

Sam Forbes, No. 196842

E. W. Latchem, No. 80490

Fred Fisher, No. 190890.



Financial Statement of the General Office

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924.

CASH RECEIPTS

Rec. No.	Date			Rec. No.	Date		
493	1	J. M. Reilly, Sec'y I. U. No. 230, on acct..\$	103.00	538		I. U. No. 660, per capita	8.10
494		D. Giancola, Literature	2.50	539	10	Joint account	5.90
495	2	Peo Monoldi, Sec'y I. U. No. 330:				V. Kantelo, from Brooklyn Br. I. U. No. 330, for Mexican strikers	71.66
		Per capita	148.80	540		John Grady, Sec'y I. U. No. 520, on acct. supplies	50.07
		Due books	28.50	541	11	Pioneer, deposit	378.02
		Supplies	57.85	542		Solidarity, deposit	594.71
		Postage, telegrams	3.72	543		I. U. No. 130, deposit	4.05
		Educational stamps	4.50	544		I. U. No. 320, deposit	2.05
		Joint account	106.00	545		I. U. No. 410, deposit	21.23
496		Office, literature	3.50	546		I. U. No. 420, deposit	12.00
497	3	N. Obata, literature	3.30	547		I. U. No. 430, deposit	1.30
498		Office, literature .....	.57	548		I. U. No. 450, deposit	23.75
499		Pioneer, deposit	73.25	549		I. U. No. 460, deposit	169.85
500		Solidarity, deposit	51.93	550		I. U. No. 470, deposit	2.75
501		I. U. No. 130, deposit	40.59	551		I. U. No. 480, deposit	3.50
502		I. U. No. 320, deposit	2.75	552		I. U. No. 530, deposit	7.65
503		I. U. No. 410, deposit	7.60	553		I. U. No. 540, deposit	1.80
504		I. U. No. 420, deposit	5.60	554		I. U. No. 610, deposit	9.45
505		I. U. No. 430, deposit	4.95	555		I. U. No. 630, deposit	27.00
506		I. U. No. 450, deposit	6.60	556		I. U. No. 640, deposit	13.75
507		I. U. No. 460, deposit	259.09	557		I. U. No. 650, deposit	8.40
508		I. U. No. 470, deposit	4.65	558		I. U. No. 660, deposit	3.00
509		I. U. No. 480, deposit	1.30	559	12	True Tuttle, Sec'y G. I. U. D. C., Portland, Ore., on acct literature	155.13
510		I. U. No. 530, deposit	16.80	560	14	Czechoslovak public, supplies	3.80
511		I. U. No. 540, deposit	3.85	561	15	John Martin, Sec'y I. U. No. 210, supp..	18.75
512		I. U. No. 610, deposit	5.80	562		I. Epstein, Omaha, Neb., for San Pedro relief ..	15.25
513		I. U. No. 630, deposit	7.60	563	16	James Morris, Sec'y General Defense, on account ..	200.00
514		I. U. No. 640, deposit	12.95	564		David Lima, Ashtabula, Ohio, donation for Educational Bureau from picnic ..	126.71
515		I. U. No. 650, deposit	7.15	565		Jmes Morris, Sec'y Gen. Defense, supp..	1.00
516		I. U. No. 660, deposit	3.05			Rent and telegrams	28.01
517	5	J. Sullivan, Janitor, refund, 1 day wgs...	4.00			Literature .....	.25
518		John Martin, Sec'y I. U. No. 210, per capita ..	356.85	566	18	Pioneer, deposit	780.31
		Educational stamps	6.00	567		Solidarity, Deposit	621.06
519		Office, literature	1.20	568		I. U. No. 130, Deposit .....	.50
520	7	Office, literature sold at Thompson's ing ..	5.45	569		I. U. No. 410 "	18.00
521		James Isom, literature	2.16	570		I. U. No. 420 "	2.00
522		I. U. No. 130, joint account	3.70	571		I. U. No. 430 "	2.50
523		I. U. No. 320, per capita	3.30	572		I. U. No. 450 "	2.00
		Joint account	2.40	573		I. U. No. 460 "	170.59
524		I. U. No. 410, per capita	19.80	574		I. U. No. 470 "	1.30
		Joint account	14.90	575		I. U. No. 610 "	1.30
525		I. U. No. 420, per capita	1.80	576		I. U. No. 630 "	4.00
		Joint account	1.20	577		I. U. No. 640, deposit .....	.50
526		I. U. No. 430, per capita	6.90	578		I. U. No. 650, deposit	3.05
		Joint account	5.00	579		Tie Vapauteen, postage	2.94
527		I. U. No. 450, per capita	7.35			Wages	8.93
		Joint account	5.20	580	21	L. S. Frye, literature	1.00
528		I. U. No. 460, per capita	125.55	581		G. Tveit, Branch Sec'y I. U. No. 120, Vancouver, B. C., on account	150.00
		Due books	12.00	582	22	Maurice Daly, Sec'y I. U. 120, charter..	2.00
		Supplies	2.15	583	23	Workers Soc. Pub. Co., donation, Educational Bureau	74.84
		Educational stamps	1.03	584	25	Pioneer, deposit	150.09
		Joint Account	92.00	585		Solidarity, deposit	148.46
529		I. U. No. 470, per capita	4.50	586		I. U. No. 410, deposit	7.00
		Joint Account	3.30	587		I. U. No. 450, deposit	9.09
530		I. U. No. 480, per capita	2.10	588		I. U. No. 460, deposit	137.50
		Joint account	1.50	589		I. U. No. 610, deposit	1.00
531		I. U. No. 530, per capita	6.80	590	26	Office, literature	1.25
		Joint account	5.73	591		T. Reagan, Br. Sec'y I. U. No. 110, Chicago, supplies	1.50
532		I. U. No. 540, per capita	1.65	592	28	Wm. Hanley, Sec'y I. U. No. 110, per capita on account	1,988.10
		Joint account	1.10	593	29	Western Union Telegraph Co., refund on money sent to Pasc. S. Diez for Mexican strikers	100.00
533		I. U. No. 550, per capita .....	.30	594		Western Union Telegraph Co., refund on expenses for transferring above money..	4.75
534		I. U. No. 610, per capita	5.79				
		Due books	1.00				
		Joint account	4.10				
535		I. U. No. 630, per capita	5.85				
		Due books	2.00				
		Joint account	4.10				
536		I. U. No. 640, per capita	11.55				
		Joint account	8.30				
537		I. U. No. 650, per capita	14.79				
		Joint account	10.70				

Rec. No.	Date		Check No.
595		John Grady, Sec'y I. U. No. 520, deposit	50.29
596	30	Wm. Hanley, Sec'y I. U. No. 110, per capita on account	600.00
597		I. U. No. 430, deposit	7.50
598		I. U. No. 450, deposit	1.00
599		I. U. No. 460, deposit	14.50
600		I. U. No. 640, deposit	4.30
601	31	Antonio Gueds, literature	5.00
602		Pioneer, deposit	135.96
603		Solidarity deposit	71.65
		Interest for June, 1924, Cr. Memo. 1415	4.49
		Remitted on protested checks Deb. Memo Nos. 1317, 1372	13.50
		Total Cash Receipts	\$9,024.55

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS

General Headquarters:		
Per capita	\$3,319.70	716
Due books	43.50	717
Supplies	137.05	718
Rent	25.00	719
Telegrams	7.76	720
Postage	6.66	721
Wages	12.96	722
On account	253.00	723
General Defense, on account	200.00	724
Joint account, Small I. U.s	275.00	725
Strike Fund	171.66	726
California Defense	15.25	727
Educational Bureau:		728
Literature	181.31	729
Stamps	11.50	730
Donations	201.55	731
Interest on checking account	4.49	732
Remitted on protested checks	13.50	733
Sub Total	\$4,879.89	734
Deposits:		735
Pioneer	\$1,517.64	736
Solidarity	1,487.81	737
Small I. U.s	1,139.21	738
Sub Total	\$4,144.66	739
Grand Total Cash Receipts	\$9,024.55	740

CASH EXPENDITURES

Check No.	Date		
701	1	Withdrawal No. 245, I. U. No. 410	\$ 50.00
702		Ed. Lerman, Sec'y Phila. Br. I. U. No. 510	
		On account	50.00
703		Withdrawal No. 448, I. U. No. 330	800.00
704		Ed. Delaney, Sec'y Calif. Defense, Donat. from Gen. Organization for San Pedro	
705	2	Withdrawal No. 449, I. U. No. 330	349.37
706		No. 450, I. U. No. 330	16.00
707		No. 451, I. U. No. 330	52.30
708		Horders Stationery Stores, Office suppl.	19.95
709		Fowler Towel Co., Janitor service	1.50
710	3	Cash, Pay roll week ending, July 5, 1924:	
		General Headquarters Pay Roll:	
		Tom Doyle, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.	28.00
		Joe Fisher, Gen. Organizer	28.00
		L. Selvidge, Steno.	28.00
		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	28.00
		J. Sullivan, Janitor	28.00
		F. Harris, Shipper	28.00
		Jack Martin, Labor	15.00
		A. Thompson, Telephone operator	10.00
		Solidarity Pay Roll:	
		Vern Smith, Editor	35.00
		F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00
		E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00
		A. Thompson, Clerk	14.00
		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50
		Jack Martin, Shipping	6.00

Check No.	Date		
		Pioneer Pay Roll:	
		Justus Ebert, Editor	35.00
		F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00
		E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00
		A. Thompson, Clerk	4.00
		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50
		Small I. U.s Pay Roll:	
		Sam Nelson, Clerk	28.00
		C. H. Hanson & Co., Office supplies	13.00
		Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	23.88
		Withdrawal, Pioneer No. 522, Printing	
		July issue	771.88
		" Solidarity No. 460, Wages	2.50
		" " No. 467, Postal Guide	1.00
		" " No. 470, Telegrams	1.00
		" " No. 468, Cuts	5.11
		" " No. 469, Printg. issue	
		No. 297	211.23
5		Robbins & Cohen, Rent for July, 1924	400.00
		Withdrawal No. 69, I. U. No. 130	3.70
		" No. 42, I. U. No. 320	5.70
		" No. 246, I. U. No. 410	34.60
		" No. 247, I. U. No. 410	1.00
		" No. 248, I. U. No. 410	1.25
		" No. 249, I. U. No. 410	3.25
		" No. 250, I. U. No. 410	1.00
		" No. 251, I. U. No. 410	.50
		" No. 252, I. U. No. 410	6.75
		" No. 253, I. U. No. 410	.75
		" No. 254, I. U. No. 410	1.80
		" No. 79, I. U. No. 420	3.00
		" No. 80, I. U. No. 420	.50
		" No. 81, I. U. No. 420	.25
		" No. 47, I. U. No. 430	11.90
		" No. 126, I. U. No. 450	12.55
		" No. 127, I. U. No. 450	.50
		" No. 128, I. U. No. 450	3.00
		" No. 129, I. U. No. 450	.50
		" No. 54, I. U. No. 460	232.70
		" No. 55, I. U. No. 460	28.90
		" No. 56, I. U. No. 460	1.75
		" No. 57, I. U. No. 460	13.55
		" No. 58, I. U. No. 460	8.15
		" No. 59, I. U. No. 460	5.75
		" No. 60, I. U. No. 460	2.75
		" No. 61, I. U. No. 460	3.55
		" No. 62, I. U. No. 460	9.55
		" No. 63, I. U. No. 460	10.35
		" No. 64, I. U. No. 460	21.00
		" No. 65, I. U. No. 460	4.00
		" No. 39, I. U. No. 470	7.80
		" No. 24, I. U. No. 480	3.60
		" No. 74, I. U. No. 530	12.50
		" No. 28, I. U. No. 540	2.75
		" No. 9, I. U. No. 550	.30
		" No. 27, I. U. No. 610	10.80
		" No. 27, I. U. No. 630	11.95
		" No. 28, I. U. No. 630	1.30
		" No. 29, I. U. No. 630	3.85
		" No. 30, I. U. No. 640	19.85
		" No. 77, I. U. No. 650	25.40
		" No. 78, I. U. No. 650	1.00
		" No. 79, I. U. No. 650	1.00
		" No. 41, I. U. No. 660	14.00
		" Solidarity No. 471, Carttons	10.00
		" Pioneer No. 528, Carttons	3.00
		" " No. 529, Carttons	15.00
8		Indust. Solidarity, Bundle Ordeers	5.25
		Withdrawal No. 255, I. U. No. 410	.60
		" No. 256, I. U. No. 410	3.60
		Western Union Teegraph Co.	68.23
9		Cash, Postage for Shipping Room	120.00
10		Cash, Petty cash exp.: Postage, express	7.94
		Money exchange	.10
		Standard Paper & Twine Co., Shipping	
		Room supplies	8.24
711			
772	11	Cash, Pay rolls week ending, July 12, 1924:	

Check
No. DateCheck
No. Date

General Headquarters Pay Roll:			Withdrawal Solidarity No. 493, Printing		
Tom Doyle, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.	28.00		issue No. 299		186.72
Joe Fisher, Gen. Organizer	28.00	803	Cash, Postage headquarters		25.00
L. Selvidge, Steno.	28.00	804	Cash, Advance to Ed. Lerman, Sec'y Philadelphia Br., I. U. No. 510, On acct. I. U. No. 510		
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	28.00				50.00
Jack Martin, Janitor	28.00		Commonwealth Edison Co.		43.32
A. Thompson, Telephone operator	10.00	805 19	Withdrawal No. 67, I. U. No. 460		10.00
Solidarity Pay Roll:			806 22 " Solidarity No. 495, Postage,		
Vern Smith, Editor	35.00	807 23 2nd Class			50.00
F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00	808	Withdrawal Pioneer, No. 547, Postage		
E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00		Second Class		50.00
A. Thompson, Clerk	14.00		Withdrawal Solidarity No. 496, Wages		4.00
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50	809	Harry Lewis, Wages Shipping room		2.00
Pioneer Pay Roll:			810 Burns Window Cleaners, Monthly statmt.		12.75
Justus Ebert, Editor	35.00	811 24	All-Alu Ledgers Co., Supplies		10.00
F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00	812	Standard Paper Co., Ship. Room supplies		22.35
E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00	813 25	Cash, Pay rolls week end. July 26, 1924:		
A. Thompson, Clerk	4.00	814	General Headquarters Pay Roll:		
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50		Tom Doyle, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.	28.00	
Small I. U.s Pay Roll:			Joe Fisher, Gen. Organizer	28.00	
Sam Nelson, Clerk	28.00		L. Selvidge, Steno.	28.00	
773 Withdrawal No. 66, I. U. No. 460	10.00		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	28.00	
774 " Solidarity No. 472, Sub.	1.50		F. Harris, Shipper	28.00	
775 " No. 478, Office suppl.	1.25		E. W. Latchem, Janitor	28.00	
776 " No. 479, Prtg. issue			A. Thompson, Telephone operator	10.00	
No. 298	182.97		Solidarity Pay Roll:		
777 Withdrawal Solidarity No. 480, News serv.	20.00		Vern Smith, Editor	35.00	
778 " No. 481, postage	.69		F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00	
779 " Pioneer No. 535, Cuts	16.23		E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00	
780 " No. 536, Towel serv.	2.50		A. Thompson, Clerk	14.00	
781 " Solidarity No. 482, Hauling	13.75		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50	
782 " Joint account Small I. U.s			Pioneer Pay Roll:		
No. 175	31.57		Justus Ebert, Editor	35.00	
783 B. Dimitri, Translation in Greek leaflets	32.00		F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00	
784 Harry Feinberg, Wages	8.00		E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00	
785 12 Nick Stoyanoff, Wages shipping publicat.	26.88		A. Thompson, Clerk	4.00	
786 14 Withdrawal Solidarity No. 484, Cartoon	15.00		N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50	
787 John I. Turner, Organizer, on acct.	50.00		Small I. U.s Pay Roll:		
788 Withdrawal No. 257, I. U. No. 410	60.48		Sam Nelson, Clerk	28.00	
789 " No. 130, I. U. No. 450	2.00		Withdrawal Solidarity No. 497, Subscrip.	1.00	
790 15 Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Literature	2.06	815	" " No. 498, Literature	3.27	
791 C. Ralle, Translation in French Constitution of I. W. W.	31.99	816	" " No. 499, New service	20.00	
792 16 Harry Lewis, Wages	4.00	817	" " No. 500, Printing		
793 Withdrawal Solidarity No. 485, Wages	4.00	818	issue No. 300	179.71	
794 " Joint acc. Small I. U.s No. 176	2.00		Withdrawal Solidarity No. 501, Cuts	6.47	
795 17 Cash, Office fixtures	60.00	819	" " No. 507, Postage and		
796 Wm. Danton, On acct. organizing	50.00		express	6.33	
797 18 Cash, Pay rolls week end. July 19, 1924:		820	Withdrawal Pioneer No. 548, Literature	1.82	
General Headquarters Pay Roll:			" " No. 554, Postage	.50	
Tom Doyle, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.	28.00	821	John Roslick, Shipping Aug. issue Pioneer	10.24	
Joe Fisher, Gen. Organizer	28.00	822	Working n shipping room for headqts.	5.12	
L. Selvidge, Steno.	28.00	823	Nick Stoyanoff, Shipping publications	40.32	
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	28.00	824 26	Equity Ptg. Co., On account	500.00	
F. Harris, Shipper	28.00	825	Chas. Gibson, Chairman I. U. 230, On account I. U. No. 230	60.00	
Jack Martin, Janitor	28.00		826 28 Mid-City Bank, Monthly exchange statement	1.50	
A. Thompson, Telephone operator	10.00		General Defense, On account	68.50	
Solidarity Pay Roll:			827-1 29 John I. Turner, Organizer, On account	50.00	
Vern Smith, Editor	35.00	828-3	Frank Harris, Shipper, Wages	16.00	
F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00	829-5 30	Withdrawal Solidarity No. 508, Wages	4.00	
E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00	830-6 31	" " No. 509, Supplies	4.73	
A. Thompson, Clerk	4.00	831-7	" " No. 510, 511, Cuts	11.52	
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50		" " No. 512, Prtg. Issue		
Pioneer Pay Roll:			No. 301	179.87	
Justus Ebert, Editor	35.00		Total Cash Expense		
F. J. Gallagher, Manager	20.00		\$7,568.83		
E. Hayes, Stenographer	14.00		SUMMARY CASH EXPENDITURES		
A. Thompson, Clerk	4.00		General Headquarters:		
N. Radivoeff, Bookkeeper	3.50		Wages	\$ 627.00	
Small I. U.s Pay Roll:			Office and organization supplies	42.95	
Sam Nelson, Clerk	28.00		Fixtures	60.00	
798 Withdrawal Solidarity No. 483, Wages	2.50		Rent, light, heat, etc.	443.32	
799 " Pioneer No. 546, Postage	1.51		Telegrams	68.23	
800 Ed. Delaney, Sec'y Calif. Defense, Relief for San Pedro from Omaha, Nebr.	15.25		Telegrams	23.88	
801 Withdrawal Pioneer No. 542, 543, 544, 545, Cuts	107.50		Postage	32.94	
802 Withdrawal Solidarity No. 491, 492, 494, Cuts	17.88				

Bank exchange	1.60
Janitor service and supplies	14.25
On account	210.00
Donations for organization	100.00
Shipping Room:	
Wages	135.12
Supplies	30.59
Postage	120.00
Educational Bureau:	
Literature	7.31
Translations	63.99
Equity Printing Co., on account	500.00
General Defense, on account	68.50
Joint account, Small I. U.s	145.57
Wages, shipping publications	77.44
California Defense	15.25
On account I. U. 510 Philadelphia Branch..	100.00
Sub Total	\$2,837.94
Withdrawals:	
Pioneer	\$1,275.94
Solidarity	1,500.00
Small I. U.s	1,904.95
Sub Total	\$4,680.89
Grand Total Cash Expenses	\$7,568.83
Recapitulation:	
Cash on hand July 1, 1924	\$3,477.59
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924	9,024.53
Grand Total	\$12,502.14
Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924	7,568.83
Cash Balance, July 31, 1924	\$4,933.31
Cash held by bank July 31, 1924	\$2,269.00
Cash in bank for checking acct.	2,512.02
Undeposited checks	52.29
Petty cash on hand	100.00
Cash Balance, July 31, 1924	\$4,933.31
Distribution of Cash Balance:	
Deposits, Small I. U.s	\$5,674.73
Cash Balance July 31, 1924	4,933.31
Cash Deficit General Hdqts., July 31, 1924...	\$ 741.42

GENERAL LEDGER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To avoid misunderstanding, figures from the "Cash Receipts" and "Cash Expenditures" should not be compared with those of the "General Ledger," because the "General Ledger" represents "Previous Balances" and business transactions done during the month, covering not only "Cash," but also "Credits" and "Debits."

The "General Ledger" shows transactions with the "Industrial Unions," "Publications," and the amounts of bills to be paid to the "General Headquarters, and the amounts of the bills to be paid by the "General Headquarters," "Liabilities."

It also shows the "Revenue Due" and the "Expenditures" of the "General Headquarters" and its integral parts: "Educational Bureau," "G. E. B.," "General Organizing," "Conventions," etc., etc.

For over a year it has been the practice of the General Headquarters bookkeeper each month to compare his figures with all industrial union books before they were published in the General Office Bulletin. This is true for all other accounts.

RESOURCES

Cash:	Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit
In Bank:				
Tied up acc't.	\$2,269.00	\$	\$	
Open acc't.	2,512.02			
Undeposited checks.	52.29			
Petty cash on hand	100.00			
Total			4,933.31	
Interest on Checking account				6.68
Collections			28.50	
Property			1,770.66	
Mdse stock				

	Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit
Off. & Org. supp.		1,132.89		
Due books		1,865.40		
Total				2,998.29
Due from I. U.s:				
I. U. 110:				
Previous balance	2,817.64			
For July:				
Per capita		2,186.10		
Due books	1,694.20			
Office & Org. sup.	29.10			
Literature	23.75			
Rent, teleg., etc.	64.89			
Educ. Stamps	17.00			
Total			2,460.48	
I. U. 120:				
Previous bal.	8,441.60			
For July:				
Per capita	1,459.50			
Due books	58.80			
Office & Org. sup.	2.20			
Literature	39.63			
Rent, shipping, etc.	53.26			
Educ. Stamps	30.00			
Total			10,084.99	
I. U. 130:				
Previous balance		25.60		
For July:				
Due books	6.10			
Total				19.50
I. U. 210-220:				
Previous bal.	2,043.80			
For July:				
Due books		3.60		
Office & Org. sup. ....	.90			
Total			2,041.10	
I. U. 230:				
Previous bal.	4,652.13			
For July:				
Per capita	65.70			
Due books	3.00			
Educ. Stamps	1.50			
On act.		43.00		
Total			4,679.33	
I. U. 310:				
Previous bal.		715.45		
For July:				
Per capita	807.45			
Due books	117.50			
Office & Org. sup.	90.65			
Literature	12.72			
Rent, shipping	51.59			
Educ. Stamps	19.00			
Total			383.46	
I. U. 330:				
Previous bal.	93.09			
For July:				
Per capita		3.00		
Due books		31.70		
Office & Org. sup.		44.45		
Literature	34.47			
Rent, teleg.	10.02			
Total			58.43	
I. U. 410:				
Previous balance ..		1,631.19		
I. U. 440:				
Previous bal.		1,631.19		
For July:				
Per capita	126.15			
Rent	30.00			
Total			5,707.01	
I. U. 460:				
Previous bal.	14.15			
For July:				
Due books		11.00		
Office & Org. sup.		2.15		
Total			1.00	

	Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit		Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit
I. U. 510:					I. U. 520				
Previous bal.	8,614.47				I. U. 530		50.29		
For July:					I. U. 540		287.96		
Per capita	864.00				I. U. 550		93.40		
Due books	5.00				I. U. 610		4.19		
Office & Org. sup. ..	25.00				I. U. 620		243.99		
Literature		13.62			I. U. 630		21.32		
Advances	100.00				I. U. 640		109.89		
Total			9,594.85		I. U. 650		367.87		
					I. U. 660		248.27		
I. U. 520:					Total		126.46		5,674.73
Previous bal.	7,871.82								
For July:					REVENUE, JULY, 1924				
Per capita	186.45				Per Capita				
Due books	3.80				Previous bal.		38,404.60		
Office & Org. sup. ..		50.50			For July:				
Literature		1.05			June Per capita:				
Rent, teleg.	35.25				I. U. 110		402.00		
Educ. stamps	1.50				I. U. 120		1,459.50		
Total			8,047.27		I. U. 130		5.10		
I. U. 530:					I. U. 210		356.85		
For July:					I. U. 230		65.70		
Per capita			1.00		I. U. 310		807.45		
I. U. 650					I. U. 320		3.30		
For July:					I. U. 330		145.80		
Due books			1.00		I. U. 410		19.80		
Due from Indiv'ls:			815.89		I. U. 420		1.80		
Joint Accounts:					I. U. 430		6.90		
Small I. Us			170.57		I. U. 440		126.15		
I. U. 110			34.35		I. U. 450		7.35		
Due from General					I. U. 460		125.55		
Organizers:					I. U. 470		4.50		
Wm. Danton	50.00				I. U. 480		2.10		
Fred Bowerman	100.00				I. U. 510		864.00		
John I. Turner	21.00				I. U. 520		186.45		
Total			171.00		I. U. 530		7.80		
Due f'm Ex-G.E.B.:					I. U. 540		1.65		
Wm. Drennan	16.24				I. U. 550		.30		
John Johnson	50.56				I. U. 610		5.70		
Martin Carlson	124.90				I. U. 630		5.85		
Total			191.70		I. U. 640		11.55		
Due f'm General Def.:					I. U. 650		14.70		
Pervious bal.	2,414.06				I. U. 660		8.10		
For July		131.50			Total			43,050.55	
Total			2,282.56		Donations for Gen. Org.:				82.18
Due from Publicat'ns.			8,162.69		Previous bal.				
Due fr. Del. 510 Conv.			103.44		Collection f'm meet'g.				
Loans:					of Gen. Organizers:				
I. U. 520			500.00		Previous bal.		684.51		
					For July		156.42		840.93
					Total				
LIABILITIES					Miscellaneous:				1,318.28
Equity Prtg. Co.:					Previous bal.				
Previous bal.		4,171.23			Educational Bureau:				
For July:					Literature Sold:				
Free literature		444.31			Previous bal.		4,883.50		
Office supplies		111.86			For July		136.70		5,020.20
Due books		495.00			Total				
Hdq. printing		203.76			Donations:				
Rent, etc	212.51				Previous bal.		1,724.73		
Cash paid	500.00				For July		201.55		1,926.28
Total			4,713.15		Total				
Accounts Payable			178.60		Educ. Stamps:				
Small I. U. Deposits:					Previous bal.		1,363.00		
I. U. 130		128.28			For July:				
I. U. 140		4.03			I. U. 110		17.00		
I. U. 320		414.90			I. U. 120		30.00		
I. U. 330		1,570.02			I. U. 210		6.00		
I. U. 410	37.68				I. U. 230		1.50		
I. U. 420		273.20			I. U. 310		19.00		
I. U. 430		133.18			I. U. 330		4.50		
I. U. 450		953.26			I. U. 460		1.00		
I. U. 460		340.31			I. U. 520		1.50		
I. U. 470		277.82			Total			1,443.50	
I. U. 480		63.77			Surplus			32,150.36	

GENERAL OFFICE BULLETIN

27

EXPENSES, JULY, 1924

	Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit		Debit	Credit	Total Debit	Total Credit
Educ. Bureau:					Miscellaneous:				
Previous bal.	6,390.46				Don. for Cal. Def. ...	114.43			
For July:					Total			7,762.50	
Literature	60.59				Gen. Hdq. Wages:				
Leaflets	474.56				Previous bal.	8,231.18			
Wages for translat'n	58.99				For July:				
Total			6,984.60		Tom Doyle	112.00			
Wgs. Educ. Bureau:					Joe Fisher	112.00			
Previous bal.			431.00		L. Selvidge	112.00			
G. E. B.:					N. Radivoeff	112.00			
Previous bal.			1,245.32		Fr. Harris	128.00			
G. E. B. Wages:					E. W. Latchem	28.00			
Previous bal.			3,966.00		Jack Martin	71.00			
Strike Relief Fund:					A. Thompson	40.00			
Previous bal.	213.75				Jim Sullivan	24.00			
For July		171.66			N. Stoyanoff	30.08			
Total			42.09		Harry Feinberg	8.00			
Gen. Hdqtrs. Expnse.:					Harry Lewis	6.00			
Previous bal.	7,028.96				John Roslick	15.36			
For July:					Total			9,029.62	
Rent		28.68			I. U. 510 Conv.:				
Postage, express	32.94				Previous bal.			1,553.90	
Telegrams	63.48				15th Gen. Conv.:				
Telephone	23.88				Previous bal.			4,552.42	
Hdgtrs. Printing.	203.76				Grand Total			\$99,423.23	\$99,423.23
Janitor sup. & serv.	14.25								
Shipping room sup- plies & postage	95.04								
Bank exchange	1.60								
Organizing	212.84								

TOM DOYLE,
General Secretary Treasurer.

Financial Statement of the Bond Fund

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924

Cash Receipts:

Date Recept. No.

2	146	Peo Monoldi, Secy. I. U. 330 for June..	\$ 16.00
3	147	M. Raddock, Secy. I. U. 440 for June..	6.00
5	148	John Martin, Secy. I. U. 210 for June..	50.00
7	149	Joe Fisher, Secy. I. U. 460 for June...	4.00
-	-	Interest for June, C. M. 1416-1463..	105.33
Total Cash Receipts for July, 1924			\$ 181.33

Cash Expenses:

Date Check No.

3	124	Vincent Zurawicz	\$ 30.00
3	125	Knute Rystad	20.00
10	126	C. E. S. Wood	254.78
	127	Wm. Roberts	322.00
16	128	Geo. M. McIntosh	500.00
17	129	Frank Sjoberg	50.00
	130	Alex. Taipale	50.00
21	131	Abel Hill	100.00
22	132	Jacob Margolis	1,270.00
25	133	Aate Heikkinen	50.00
Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924			\$ 2,746.78

Recapitulation:

Total Cash Receipts to July 1, '24.....	\$62,138.40
Total Cash Receipts for July, '24.....	181.33
Grand Total	\$62,319.73
Total Cash Expenses to July 1, '24.....	\$47,633.67
Total Cash Expenses for July, '24.....	2,746.78
Grand Total	50,380.45
Cash Balance July 31, 1924	\$11,939.28
Cash in Mid City Saving Bank on Sav- Acct. Book No. 120,913.....	12,097.50
Over drawn on Checking Acct as sav- ing Acct is tied up	158.22
	\$11,939.28

Cash Due from I. U. for Bond Stamps Sold:

I. U. 110 up to June 1, 1924	\$ 885.00
I. U. 110 for June, 1924	35.00
I. U. 120 up to June, 1924	5,008.00
I. U. 120 for June, 1924	151.00
I. U. 230 up to June 1, 1924	25.00
I. U. 230 for June, 1924	8.00
I. U. 310 up to June 1, 1924	228.00
I. U. 310 for June, 1924	39.00
I. U. 510 up to June 1, 1924	832.00
I. U. 510 for June, 1924	16.00
I. U. 520 up to June 1, 1924	235.00
I. U. 520 for June, 1924	2.50

Total Cash Due from I. U. s up to July 1, 1924....\$ 7,464.50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY

For MONTH of JULY, 1924

Cash Receipts:	
Bundle orders	\$1,290.05
Subscriptions	169.05
Cash sales	15.31
Donations .....	.40
Miscellaneous: Literature, subs., etc.	12.50
Total Cash Receipts	\$1,487.81
Cash Expenses:	
Wages	\$ 364.00
Printing	940.50
Cuts, cartoons, photos	70.98
Office supplies	6.98
Postage, hauling	71.77
Federated Press	40.00
Misc.: Subs, literature, etc.	5.77
Total Cash Expenses	\$1,500.00
Charges:	
Wages	\$ 15.86
Office supplies	9.85
Postage	6.93
Grand Total of Expenses	\$1,532.14
Recapitulation:	
Cash Due General Hdqtrs. July 1, 1924	\$1,656.05
Total Expenses, July, 1924	1,532.14
Grand Total	\$3,188.19
Total Cash Deposited, July, 1924	1,487.81
Cash Due General Hdqtrs. July 31, 1924.....	\$1,700.38
Assets:	
Cash Due Solidarity on Outstanding Bdle Ord.....	\$2,844.98
Liabilities:	
Cash due General Hdqtrs. July 31, 1924	1,700.38
Credit Due Solidarity, July 31, 1924	\$1,144.60
Cash Due General Hdqtrs. July 31, 1924	\$1,700.38
Cash Due General Hdqtrs. July 1, 1924	1,656.05
Cash Deposit for July, 1924	\$ 44.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL PIONEER

For MONTH of JULY, 1924

Cash Receipts:	
Bundle orders	\$1,369.44
Subscriptions	120.20
Cash sales	20.85
Misc.: Literature, subs., etc.	7.15
Total Cash Receipts	\$1,517.64
Cash Expenses:	
Wages	\$ 306.00
Printing July Issue, No. 14	771.88
Cuts, cartoons, etc.	141.73
Office supplies	2.50
Postage, hauling	52.01
Misc.: Literature, subs., etc.	1.82
Total Cash Expenses	\$1,275.94

Charges:	
Wages	\$ 7.68
Office supplies	3.00
Postage	8.43
Grand Total of Expenses	\$1,295.05
Recapitulation:	
Cash Due General Hdqts., July 1, 1924	\$ 920.84
Total Expenses, July, 1924	1,295.05
Grand Total	\$2,215.89
Total Cash Deposited, July, 1924	1,517.64
Cash Due General Hdqts., July 31, 1924.....	\$ 698.25
Assets:	
Cash Due Pioneer on Outstanding Bdle. orders	\$1,256.28
Liabilities:	
Cash Due General Hdqts., July 31, 1924	698.25
Credit Due Pioneer	\$ 558.03
Cash Due General Hdqts., July 1, 1924	\$ 920.84
Cash Due General Hdqts., July 31, 1924	698.25
Cash Gain for July, 1924	\$ 222.59

Extracts from Financial Statement of the I.U's

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 110

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr (Oct. 1, '23)....	\$ 4,520.00
Initiations for July, 1924	3,893.00
Total	\$ 8,418.00
Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)	\$12,630.00
Dues for July, 1924	4,281.00
Total	\$16,911.00
Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:	
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 1,350.85
Total Receipts, July, 1924	17,995.12
Grand Total	\$19,345.97
Total Expenses, July, 1924	16,459.73
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 2,886.24

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:	
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 1,350.85
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924	10,282.27
Grand Total	\$11,633.12
Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924	8,746.88
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 2,886.24

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 120

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)...	\$15,356.00
Initiations for July, 1924	958.00
Total	\$16,314.00
Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)	\$40,413.00
Dues for July, 1924	4,685.50
Total	\$45,078.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 1,841.52
Total Receipts, July, 1924 13,297.03

Grand Total\$15,138.55

Total Expenses, July, 1924 11,924.53

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 3,214.02

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 1,841.52
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924 6,104.70

Grand Total\$ 7,946.22

Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924 4,732.20

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 3,214.02

METAL & COAL MINE WORKERS' IND. UNION NO. 210-220

NOTE: I. U. 210-220 Financial Statement did not arrive on time to be published. Will appear next month.

OIL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 230

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)....\$ 850.00
Initiations for July, 1924 54.00

Total\$ 904.00

Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$ 2,541.50
Dues for July, 1924 221.00

Total\$ 2,762.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 50.64
Total Receipts, July, 1924 835.16

Grand Total\$ 885.80

Total Expenses, July, 1924 478.14

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 407.66

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 50.64
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924 482.23

Grand Total\$ 532.87

Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924 125.21

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 407.66

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' IND. UN. NO. 310

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$ 6,544.00
Initiations for July, 1924 1,178.00

Total\$ 7,722.00

Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$18,509.00
Dues for July, 1924 3,128.50

Total\$21,637.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 1,168.79
Total Receipts, July, 1924 8,467.06

Grand Total\$ 9,635.85

Total Expenses, July, 1924 5,231.47

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 4,404.38

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 1,168.79
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924 4,825.05

Grand Total\$ 5,993.84

Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924 1,589.46

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 4,404.38

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' IND. UN. NO. 330

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)....\$ 1,376.00
Initiations for July, 1924 130.00

Total\$ 1,506.00

Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$ 4,742.50
Dues for July, 1924 450.00

Total\$ 5,192.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 2,787.69
Total Receipts, July, 1924 1,759.01

Grand Total\$ 4,546.70

Total Expenses, July, 1924 2,178.33

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 2,368.37

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 2,787.69
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924 823.57

Grand Total\$ 3,611.26

Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924 1,242.89

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 2,368.37

METAL MACHINERY WORKERS' INDUST. UN. NO. 440

Initiations from beg. of fiscal year, (Oct. 1, 1923) ..\$ 1,444.00
Initiations for July, 1924 146.00

Total\$ 1,590.00

Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$ 3,996.50
Dues for July, 1924 294.00

Total\$ 4,290.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 56.29
Total Receipts, July, 1924 921.92

Grand Total\$ 978.21

Total Expenses, July, 1924 862.25

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 115.96

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 56.29
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924 495.67

Grand Total\$ 551.96

Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924 436.00

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 115.96

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' IND. UN. NO. 510

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$14,874.00
Initiations for July, 1924 1,220.00

Total\$16,094.00

Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)\$28,926.00
Dues for July, 1924 2,921.50

Total\$31,847.50

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924\$ 335.76
Total Receipts, July, 1924 6,544.16

Grand Total\$ 6,879.92

Total Expenses, July, 1924 6,069.36

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 810.56

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 335.76
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924	1,710.95
Grand Total	\$ 2,046.71
Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924	1,236.15
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 810.56

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 520

Initiations from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)	\$ 2,454.00
Initiations for July, 1924	302.00
Total	\$ 2,756.00
Dues from beg. of fiscal yr. (Oct. 1, 1923)	\$ 5,745.00
Dues for July, 1924	474.00
Total	\$ 6,219.00

Summary of Gross Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 284.00
Total Receipts, July, 1924	1,552.74
Grand Total	\$ 1,836.74
Total Expenses, July, 1924	1,690.51
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 146.23

Recapitulation of Cash Receipts and Expenses:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 284.00
Total Cash Receipts, July, 1924	697.66
Grand Total	\$ 981.66
Total Cash Expenses, July, 1924	835.43
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 146.23

Financial Statement of the Small Industrial Unions

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924.

FISHERY WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 130**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 45.05
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	86.93
Grand Total	\$ 131.98
Cash Expenses	3.70
Cash on hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 128.28

Summary Receipts:

Initiation	\$ 2.00
Dues	49.50
Other Industrial Union Business:	
Dues	12.00
I. U. Assessment Stamps	3.00
Defense Stamps	3.00
Total	\$ 69.50

Summary Expenses:

Allowance from other I. U.s	24.45
Joint Account	3.70
Total	\$ 28.15

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 69.50
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	86.93
Grand Total	\$ 156.43
Expenses	28.15
Cash on hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 128.28

SHIPBUILDING WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 320**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 4.80
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	415.80
Grand Total	\$ 420.60
Cash Expenses	5.70
Cash on hand July 31, 1924	\$ 414.90

Summary Receipts:

Initiation	\$ 2.00
Dues	8.00
Total	\$ 10.00

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 3.30
Allowance from other I. U.s	5.20
Joint Account	2.40
Total	\$ 10.90

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 10.00
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	415.80
Grand Total	\$ 425.80
Expenses	10.90
Cash on hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 414.90

TEXTILE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 410**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 53.83
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	74.07
Grand Total	\$ 127.90
Cash Expenses	165.58
Cash Deficit, July 31, 1924	\$ 37.68

Summary Receipts:

Initiations	\$ 8.00
Dues	43.50
Other Industrial Union Business:	
Dues	19.50
I. U. Assessment Stamps	2.50
Defense Stamps .....	.50
Educational Stamps .....	.50
Literature	4.40
On account Cash Balance	102.45
Donations and Outings	31.71
Total	\$ 213.06

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 19.80
Literature	4.20
Wages Br. Sec'y's and Organizers	72.00
Mileage	1.00
Allowance to other I. U.s	15.30
Allowance from other I. U.s	15.80
Cash Balance	113.48
Defense Stamps	1.00
Joint Account	14.80

Rent, Light and Heat	29.00
Postage, Wires and Express	8.68
Outing	29.75
Total	\$ 324.81
Recapitulation of Summaries:	
Receipts	\$ 213.06
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	74.07
Grand Total	\$ 287.13
Expenses	\$ 324.81
Cash Deficit, July 31, 1924	\$ 37.68

WOOD WORKERS, INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 420

Recapitulation of Cash:	
Cash Receipts	\$ 19.60
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	257.35
Grand Total	\$ 276.95
Cash Expenses	3.75
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 273.20
Summary Receipts:	
Initiations	\$ 4.00
Dues	10.50
Other Industrial Union Business:	
Initiation	2.00
Dues	7.50
I. U. Assessment Stamps .....	.50
Defense Stamps	1.00
Total	\$ 25.50
Summary Expenses:	
Per Capita	\$ 1.80
Commission to Delegates .....	.50
Allowance to other I. U.s .....	.75
Allowance from other I. U.s	5.40
Joint Account	1.20
Total	\$ 9.65
Recapitulation of Summaries:	
Receipts	\$ 25.50
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	257.35
Grand Total	\$ 282.85
Expenses	9.65
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 273.20

CHEMICAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 430

Recapitulation of Cash:	
Cash Receipts	\$ 16.25
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	128.83
Grand total	\$ 145.08
Cash Expenses	11.90
Cash on hand July 31. 1924	\$ 133.18
Summary Receipts:	
Initiations	\$ 8.00
Dues	13.00
Other Industrial Union Business:	
Dues	3.50
Total	\$ 24.50
Summary Expenses:	
Per Capita	\$ 6.90
Allowance from other I. U.s	8.25
Joint Account	5.00
Total	\$ 20.15
Recapitulation of Summaries:	
Receipts	\$ 24.50
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	128.83
Grand Total	\$ 153.33
Expenses	\$ 20.15
Cash on hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 133.18

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 450

Recapitulation of Cash:	
Cash Receipts	\$ 42.35
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	929.46
Grand Total	\$ 971.81
Cash Expenses	18.55
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 953.26
Summary Receipts:	
Initiations	4.00
Dues	33.50
I. U. Assessment Stamps	2.00
Defense Stamps	12.00
Duplicate Cards .....	.50
Miscellaneous	2.00
Total	\$ 54.00
Summary Expenses:	
Per Capita	7.35
Allowance to other I. U.s	6.00
Allowance from other I. U.s	6.65
Joint Account	5.20
Miscellaneous	2.00
Total	\$ 30.20
Recapitulation of Summaries:	
Receipts	\$ 54.00
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	929.46
Grand Total	\$ 983.46
Expenses	30.20
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 953.26

FOODSTUFF WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 460

Recapitulation of Cash:	
Cash Receipts	\$ 751.44
Cash Deficit, July 1, 1924	49.13
Grand Total	\$ 702.31
Cash Expenses	362.00
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 340.31
Summary Receipts:	
Initiations	\$ 232.00
Dues	512.00
Other Industrial Union Business:	
Initiations	48.00
Dues	182.00
I. U. Assessment Stamps	21.50
Bond Stamps	6.00
Defense Stamps	35.50
Defense Donat. (California)	10.00
Educational Stamps	2.00
Card Cases	1.00
Literature .....	.55
Cash Balance	89.89
Duplicate Cards	2.00
I. U. 460 Assm.	39.00
Buttons	3.75
Deficit Stamps	3.00
Other I. U.s Assmt.	8.50
I. U. 410 Report	10.00
Total	\$1,206.69
Summary Expenses:	
Craft Card	\$ 2.00
Per Capita	125.55
Organization Supplies	2.15
Literature .....	.40
Commission to Delegates	22.00
Wages Branch Sec'ys and Org.	10.00
Allow. to other I. U.s	55.40
Allowance from other I. U.s	252.00
Cash Balance	169.65
Educational Stamps	1.00
Bond Stamps	4.00
Joint Account	92.00
Rent, Light and Heat	8.00
Stationery and Fixtures	32.30

Postage, Wires and Express	8.30
Due Books	12.00
Calif. Defense	10.00
Transfer 410 Report	10.00
Total	\$ 817.25

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$1,206.69
Cash Deficit, July 1, 1924	49.13
Grand Total	\$1,157.56
Expenses	817.25
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 340.31

LEATHER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 470**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 8.70
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	276.92
Grand Total	285.62
Cash Expenses	7.80
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 277.82

Summary Receipts:

Initiations	\$ 8.00
Dues	11.00
Total	\$ 19.00

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 4.50
Allowance from other I. U.s	10.30
Office Wages, Joint Account	3.30
Total	\$ 18.10

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 19.00
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	276.92
Grand Total	295.92
Expenses	18.10
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 277.82

GLASS AND POTTERY WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 480**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 4.80
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	62.57
Grand Total	\$ 67.37
Cash Expenses	3.60
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 63.77

Summary Receipts:

Initiations	\$ 2.00
Dues	4.50
Buttons	1.00
Total	\$ 7.50

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 2.10
Allowance from other I. U.s	2.70
Office Wages, Joint Account	1.50
Total	\$ 6.30

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 7.50
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	62.57
Grand Total	\$ 70.07
Expenses	6.30
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 63.77

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 530**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 24.45
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	276.01
Grand Total	\$ 300.46
Cash Expenses	12.50

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 287.96
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Summary Receipts:

Initiations	\$ 18.00
Dues	34.50
Total	\$ 52.50

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 6.80
Allowance from other I. U.s	28.05
Office Wages, Joint Account	5.70
Total	\$ 40.55

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 52.50
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	276.01
Grand Total	\$ 328.51
Expenses	40.55
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 287.96

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 540**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts	\$ 5.65
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	90.50
Grand Total	\$ 96.15
Cash Expenses	2.75

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 93.40
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Summary Receipts:

Initiations	\$ 6.00
Dues	6.50
Total	\$ 12.50

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$ 1.65
Allowance from other I. U.s	6.85
Office Wages, Joint Account	1.10
Total	\$ 9.60

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts	\$ 12.50
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	90.50
Grand Total	\$ 103.00
Expenses	9.60
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 93.40

AERIAL NAVIGATION WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 550**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 4.49
Grand Total	\$ 4.49
Cash Expenses30

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 4.19
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Summary Expenses:

Per Capita	\$.30
Total	\$.30

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924	\$ 4.49
Grand Total	\$ 4.49
Expenses .....	.30
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924	\$ 4.19

HEALTH AND SANITATION WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, NO. 610**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts\$ 17.55
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 237.24

Grand Total\$ 254.79
Cash Expenses 10.80
Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 243.99

Summary Receipts:

Initiations\$ 12.00
Dues 24.50

Total\$ 36.50

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita\$ 5.70
Organization Supplies 1.00
Allowance from other I. U.s 18.95
Office Wages, Joint Account 4.10

Total\$ 29.75

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts\$ 36.50
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 237.24

Grand Total\$ 273.74
Expenses 29.75

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 243.99

EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 630**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts\$ 38.60
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 88.39

Grand Total\$ 126.99
Cash Expenses 17.10

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 109.89

Summary Receipts:

Initiations\$ 6.00
Dues 23.00

Other Industrial Union Business:

Initiations 8.00
Dues 10.50
I. U. Assessment Stamps 1.00
Defense Stamps50

Total\$ 49.00

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita\$ 5.85
Organization Supplies 2.00
Allowance to other I. U.s 5.15
Allowance from other I. U.s 10.40
Office Wages, Joint Account 4.10

Total\$ 27.50

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts\$ 49.00
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 88.39

Grand Total\$ 137.39
Expenses 27.50

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 109.89

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 640**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts\$ 31.20
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 356.52

Grand Total\$ 387.72
Cash Expenses 19.85

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924& 367.87

Summary Receipts:

Initiations\$ 18.00

Dues 40.00
I. U. Assessment Stamps 1.00

Total\$ 59.00

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita\$ 11.50
Allowance from other I. U.s 27.80
Office Wages, Joint Account 8.30

Total\$ 47.65

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts\$ 59.00
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 356.52

Grand Total\$ 415.52
Expenses 47.65

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924& 367.87

GENERAL UTILITY WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 650**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts\$ 18.60
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 257.07

Grand Total\$ 275.67
Cash Expenses 27.40

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 248.27

Summary Receipts:

Initiations\$ 14.00
Dues 25.00

Total\$ 39.00

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita\$ 14.70
Allowance to other I. U.s 2.00
Allowance from other I. U.s 20.40
Office Wages, Joint Account 10.70

Total\$ 47.80

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts\$ 39.00
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 257.07

Grand Total\$ 296.07
Expenses 47.80

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 248.27

AMUSEMENT WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 660**Recapitulation of Cash:**

Cash Receipts\$ 6.05
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 134.41

Grand Total\$ 140.46
Cash Expenses 14.00

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 126.46

Summary Receipts:

Initiations\$ 2.00
Dues 10.50

Total\$ 12.50

Summary Expenses:

Per Capita\$ 8.10
Allowance from other I. U.s 6.45
Office Wages, Joint Account 5.90

Total\$ 20.45

Recapitulation of Summaries:

Receipts\$ 12.50
Cash on Hand, July 1, 1924 134.41

Grand Total\$ 146.91
Expenses 20.45

Cash on Hand, July 31, 1924\$ 126.46

Financial Statement of the General Defense Committee

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924.

RECEIPTS

July 1	
I. U. 310, Defense Stamps	\$ 401.50
Anton Wuorela, Gardena, Mass., Defense	9.75
Mary Gallagher, Defense	7.12
I. U. 230, Defense Stamps	29.50
Arthur Holmes, Preston, Wash., Defense	2.00
Tim Reagan, Chicago, Defense	17.50
Joe McCarthy, Duluth, Defense	60.34
Mrs. V. Hickman, Columbia, Mo., Defense	10.00
July 2	
O. Moschini, Chicago, Defense	9.75
Harry Grummer, Hammond, Ind., Defense	3.50
F. Wm. Jacobson, Crosby, Minn., Defense	7.95
I. U. 330, Defense Stamps	35.50
I. U. 440, Defense	1.00
I. U. 440, Defense Stamps	11.50
July 3	
Cahill Printing Co., Defense	3.50
Otis Brown, Milwaukee, Literature	3.00
Defense	34.01
I. U. 120, Defense Stamps	447.02
Defense	4.75
Jacob G. Grossberg, Chicago, Defense	5.00
Herbert J. Friedman, Chicago, Defense	15.00
July 5	
Frank Manall, Leavenworth, Kansas, Departation	1.00
Thompson meeting proceeds, Chicago, Defense	236.75
July 7	
George Crocker, Bangor, Maine, Defense	46.55
Mr. & Mrs. Edw. N. Wright, Moylan, Pa., Defense	2.00
I. U. 460, Defense Stamps	21.00
I. U. 410, Defense Stamps	1.00
July 8	
Thompson Chicago-meeting proceeds, Defense	750.00
I. U. 210-220, Butte, Montana, Defense Stamps	96.00
Defense	6.50
P. Furucz, Newark, Ohio, Defense	12.25
July 9	
Societa Fratellanza Indipendente, No. 1, Phillips, Okla., Defense	5.00
James Myers, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Defense	2.00
July 10	
Harry Campbell, Detroit, Mich., Defense	233.32
J. L. Margan, Buffalo, N. Y., Defense	31.48
Albert De Silver, New York, Refund	20.00
July 12	
Marion U. Gilman, Worcester, Mass., Wm. Embree's tuition	12.50
Frank Raebel, Brooklyn, N. Y., Defense	40.00
T. P. Sullivan, Cleveland, O., Defense	11.50
Thompson Meeting Proceeds, Chicago, Defense	292.45
July 14	
Kate Dennis, Montreal, Can., Defense	1.00
A. Cooper, Detroit, Mich., Literature	5.00
Defense	5.00
Jack Sampson, Cranbrook, B. C., Refund	257.43
Alfred Jasseit, Wilkeson, Wash., Calif. Defense	2.00
Defense	3.00
J. L. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y., Defense	1.00
Frank Kruse, Belt, Mont., Departation Cases	4.00
July 15	
Mabel L. Rees, Brooklyn, N. Y., Defense	10.00
Sale of "Centralia Conspiracy"	13.00
Philip Wagner, Chicago, Defense	1.00
L. Billings, Albany, N. Y., Defense	47.00
J. M. Reilly, Collection for C. O'Donnell funeral	38.50
I. U. 110, Defense Stamps	750.00
L. Dvortcsak, Buffalo, N. Y., Defense	8.10
R. Fanucchi, Chicago, Defense	32.00
July 16	
Thompson Meeting Proceeds, Chicago, Defense	102.90
Kate Nelson, Philadelphia, Pa., Defense	1.00
Elizabeth A. Mathews, North East, Pa., Defense	2.00
Lavina L. Dock, Fayetteville, Pa., Defense	5.00

I. U. 110, per Arthur Linn, collected for C. O'Donnell funeral	21.00
I. U. 440, Office supplies	5.65
I. U. 520, Office supplies	1.65
July 17	
Herman Camenzind, St. Louis, Mo., Defense	9.00
Abel Waaki, Jersey City, N. J., Calif. Def.	40.00
July 18	
John Raymond, Birchtree, Mo., Defense	1.00
Amalgamated C. W. of A. L. No. 6, Chicago, Defense	25.00
July 19	
Tom Bjorn, De Kalb, Ill., Calif. Defense	14.75
I. U. 330, Office supplies	5.65
Frank Harris, Chicago, Refund	7.00
James Reilly, Chicago, collected for C. O'Donnell, funeral	4.00
July 21	
Marianna G. Brubaker, Bird-In-Hand, Pa., Defense	3.00
George Crocker, Bangor, Maine, Defense	25.00
July 22	
Jennie Bluestein, St. Louis, Mo., Defense	7.00
July 23	
J. W. Beckon, Carson, Wash., Defense	2.00
John Black, Fargo, N. Dak., Defense	34.00
E. J. Burkhart, Sioux City, Iowa, Literature	5.00
Defense	5.00
July 24	
Daniel Horsley, San Pedro, Calif., Defense	2.00
John Luukkoven, Long Island, N. Y., Defense	6.30
July 25	
S. M. Lucia, Rochester, N. Y., Defense	19.00
Luiga Bersano, Centerville, Ia.	17.55
July 26	
W. R. Ross, Attorney, Cranbrook, B. C., Refund	600.00
E. J. Burkhart, Sioux City, Ia., Literature	6.00
Defense	4.00
July 28	
R. Acker, Brooklyn, N. Y., Defense	5.00
Collection of Boycott Meeting, Chicago, Calif. Def.	51.15
July 30	
Richard Brazier, New York City, N. Y., Defense	150.00
Proceeds of Thompson Meeting, Chicago, Defense	45.00
John Back, Fargo, N. D., Defense	16.40
Total	\$5,367.53

EXPENDITURES

July 1	
C. A. Kelley, Atty., Godlasky case	\$ 200.00
H. Lashkowitz, Atty., Legal	33.37
Currency, Refreshments for Thompson picnic, Chicago	25.00
Currency, Photographic reproduction of notice in San Pedro Hall	3.50
July 2	
Chas. L. Carroll, Atty., Legal	68.14
Albert De Silver, Atty., Premium on Burn's Bond	30.00
July 3	
Currency, Carnations for Thompson picnic, Chicago	15.00
Parrot Studios, Signs for Thompson Picnic, Chicago	9.45
Jahn Beffel, Expenses on tour and wages	120.60
Currency, Relief for Hazelwood	5.00
Western Union Tel. Co., Calif. Defense	500.00
George Williams, Relief	5.00
July 5	
Frank Zahora, Rent of Picnic Grove, Thompson meeting, Chicago	35.00
Arthur Melich, Orchestra, Thompson Picnic, Chicago	70.00
F. Zahora, Refreshments and Rent of Grove, Thompson picnic	420.60
John Beffel, Publicity wages	50.00
Pietro Nigra, Wages	28.00
James Morris, Wages	18.00
Jack Martin, Wages	7.00
Currency, Postage	15.00
Currency, Thompson tour	200.00
Currency, Thompson meeting, Chicago	32.27

GENERAL OFFICE BULLETIN

35

July 7	
Mary Gallagher, Wages publicity	15.00
Celia Cohen, Wages	28.00
Mary Gallagher, Advance on wages	5.00
R. Quackenbush, Relief	10.50
Currency, Thompson Picnic, Chicago	4.69
American Railway Express Co.	5.62
Currency, Thompson Meeting, Chicago	16.00
Equity Printing Co., Posters and Handbills Thompson Meeting, Chicago	86.14
Currency, Thompson Meeting, Chicago	4.60
Underwood Typewriter Co., Machine rental	5.00
July 8	
Western Union Telegraph Co., June account	63.30
July 9	
Mary Gallagher, Publicity	25.00
July 10	
American Express Company	1.60
July 11	
Currency, Postage	15.86
Walter B. Smith, Wm. Embree tuition	26.65
July 12	
James Morris, Wages	28.00
Celia Cohen, Wages	28.00
Lucy L. Embree, Relief	30.00
R. Quackenbush, Relief	10.50
Frank Harris, Wages	7.00
Pietro Nigra, Wages	14.00
July 14	
John R. Smead, Atty., Boise, Idaho cases	89.00
July 15	
American Fund for Public Service, Part Payment on Loan	200.00
Wm. H. Lewis, Atty., Weber case	100.00
Currency, Ed Mullin, Relief	5.00
Harlow Pease, Atty., Legal	100.00
Sigmond Slonin, Atty., Legal	100.00
Chas. L. Carroll, Atty, Legal	500.00
Lester Ruffner, Funeral Expenses for C. O'Donnell	60.00
Wm. Healy, Atty., Idaho cases	50.00
July 16	
H. E. Herd, Relief	50.00
Sanitary Cup & Service Co.	7.50
Tom Doyle, for Office Supplies	29.26
Pacific Northwest Clipping Bureau	3.00
Columbia Printing Co.	100.00
Equity Printing Co.	100.00
Tom Doyle, Refund on Loan for Thompson tour	200.00
July 17	
Currency, Miscellaneous items	1.45
Currency, Typist	3.00
American Fund for Public Service, Refund of loan for Beffel's tour	170.00
Harry Lashkowitz, Atty. Black Case, Fargo	25.00
American Express Company .....	.57
July 19	
Chas. L. Carroll, Atty., Legal	60.02
Celia Cohen, Wages	28.00
James Morris, Wages	28.00
Pietro Nigra, Wages	14.00
R. Quackenbush, Relief	10.50

John Beffel, Publicity	12.73
July 22	
Ed Delaney, California Defense	240.00
July 23	
John Grady, Refund	5.00
M. Raddock, Refund	5.00
Frank Yates, Atty., Fremont cases	58.00
July 24	
Currency, Relief for Hazelworth	2.54
American Ry. Express Co.	1.31
July 25	
Currency, Mrs. Lucy Embree's relief	30.00
James Marrison, Wages	28.00
Celia Cohen, Wages	28.00
Pietro Nigra, Wages	28.00
R. Quackenbush, Relief	10.50
July 31	
Currency, Postage	11.24
Currency, Postage	5.00
Currency, Publicity	50.00
Total	\$4,871.01

RECEIPTS

Refund	\$ 884.43
California Defense	109.90
Deportation Cases	5.00
Assessment Stamps	1,793.02
"Centralia Conspiracy"	37.50
Thompson Tour	1,774.38
Receipt Books	9.75
Relief and Defense Funds	664.60
Miscellaneous Receipts	88.95
Total Receipts	\$5,367.53

EXPENDITURES

Publicity	\$ 378.33
Refund	210.00
Printing	200.00
Publicity Wages	70.00
Thompson Tour	1,118.75
Legal	1,413.53
California Defense	740.00
Relief	256.19
Main Office Salaries	315.00
Stationery and Fixtures	36.76
Postage, Express and Wires	119.50
Miscellaneous Expenses	12.95
Total Expenditures	\$4,871.01

RECAPITULATION

Receipts, July, 1924	\$5,367.53
Balance, July 1, 1924	485.92
Total Receipts, July 31, 1924	\$5,853.45
Total Expenses, July 31, 1924	4,871.01
Balance, August 1, 1924	\$ 982.44

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

